THE

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 55,769—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
12th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
26th ,,	MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500		
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000		
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000		
1st March	MOREA	11000		
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000		
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000		
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000		
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000		
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500		
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Circassia	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R.	9th Oct. 1912.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. ,,

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 573	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,390
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs.	10th Oct.	9 a. m. †	C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	11th Oct.	‡ 6 a m.	direct.
Lh sas	2184	Mon.	14th Oct.	11 a.m. *	P.D. and C.M.

+ Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 10th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 9th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
9th October, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassingo	19th Dec. 1912.
Ville-de-a-Clotat	6378		16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120		13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th March 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Dec. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

HOTELS.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.

LATE MATCHIN'S HOTEL, Outram Road, BOMBAY.

THIS is the Residental Family Hotel of Bombay per excellence. For Europeans only. It is constructed and fitted up on the most modern principles. Electric light and fans in every room, and it has besides the best sanitary arrangements with Hot and Cold baths laid on.

The cuisine in charge of an experienced chef is unsurpassed in Bombay. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be engaged by the day or month and the terms will compare favourably with other Hotels in Bombay.

For terms please apply to the MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

		Per 100 Rs.	A.
Anglo-Indians	No. 1, 4½", Boxed 100	4	0
Oriental Cheroots	5" ,, 100	3	8
Supers,	No. 1, 4½" ,, 50	4	14
La Flor de Coromandel—			
IMPERIALS,	5½" ,, 50	8	8
CABINETS,	4½" ,, 50	7	6
OPERAS,	3" ,, 100	5	12
Fiancees,	4½" ,, 50	9	6
Empires,	4½" ,, 50	10	8
Gymkhanas,	5½" ,, 50	13	12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd., Box No. 24, MADRAS.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

SPORTS CUPS AND BOWLS

IS ONE OF OUR LEADING LINES.

WE have now on view a handsome collection of PRESENTATION PLATE embracing the latest ideas and productions of the best Art. Apart from originality in design of the whole collection offered, there are many pieces, however, which can claim

ACTUAL "INDIVIDUALITY"

of craftsmanship.

These special designs are of Hall-marked Sterling Silver and in accordance with our well-known reputation they have had added to them the characteristic feature of English sturdiness and the Highest Finish.

We undertake the engraving of INSCRIPTIONS, CRESTS and MONOGRAMS on gold and silver articles and guarantee the very best work and prompt execution of orders.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and WATCH-MAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co., 105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE,' the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
HORS-D'OUVR, in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand;
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts;

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P., WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

A DRINK OF DELIGHT

Peter Walker Lager is a new departure—a new standard—in beer, better than anything yet brewed. It is specially brewed for hot climates at Burton-on-Trent, England, and will retain its brightness and sparkle far longer than other beers.

PETER WALKER LAGER

is absolutely pure, wholesome and delicious; while invigorating and sustaining, it leaves no after-feeling of heaviness.

PRICES: Per dozen quarts Rs. 5-12, per dozen Pints Rs. 3-12.

ASK for the "BOY" BRAND and see you get it.

Sole Agents for Bombay & North West India:

TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Buy the "Boy" Brand every time.

("LITTLE PETER.")

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY the 19th October, 1912, for the following works:—

(1). Additions and alterations to old Government House, Parel to render it suitable for accommodating the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, value of work about .....Rs. 1,05,900

(2). Special Repairs to Do Do Do.....Rs. 52,800

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reasons will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized agents.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 4th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 16th October, 1912, for the supply of the articles noted below during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1913:—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.
D. Stationery and Paper.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th September, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, ETC.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS ETC.,
No 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout
INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 8 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
TWO SHOWS ONLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 P. M.

The most impressive set of pictures ever taken in the history of Cinematography.

THE SINKING OF THE "HELVETIA"
off Quebec, after she was struck amidships by the "Empress of Britain."

A well-known Cinematographer on board the "Empress of Britain" took pictures continuously during 40 minutes—

"AS THE "HELVETIA" SANK FROM THE SIGHT OF MAN."

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER FILMS.
including a great Itala success.
AFTER DARKNESS,—LIGHT.
A love story, full of remarkable developments.

AT 10 P. M.
COWEN'S COMEDY CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Banganga Road, Walkeshwar.
H.C.O.O.C.J. Suit No. 319 of 1910.
The Advocate General of Bombay, ...Plaintiff.
Vs.
Devidas Vandravandas and ors, ...Defendants.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree, made in the above suit on the 13th day of April, 1912, and the order of the High Court dated the 16th day of August, 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1912 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Banganga Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1,625 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. Nil, Collector's New Nos. Nil, Old Survey No. 19 and New Survey No. 7261 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 3035 (1) and Street No. 49A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the East and South by the property of Bhansali Kalianji Pursaotamdas and on or towards the West by Government land.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY 13TH OCTOBER.

On SUNDAY the 13th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 New Marine Lines, opposite Military Office, and General's bungalow valuable teak and blackwood house-hold furniture by John Roberts, Breslaer and others (also few pieces of artistic designed English furniture) such as sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiters, show cupboard for silverware upholstered drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, carved blackwood furniture, handsome cabinets, marble top tables, Jost table fan, Gramophone Machine with selected Bell Gramophone records, Arthur Alison's grand cottage piano nearly new iron and brass double and single bedsteads, mirror door almyrah, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloths and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, Treacher's rich glassware, Crown Derby porcelainware, ice box with Refregerator old Chinaware, bend chicks, oil pictures, brass standing lamps, table ornaments, etc.

The property of E. E. Savi, Esq. of Alliance Bank of Simla and others. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 24th October at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. Pranjivandass Girdharlal, consisting of pearl necklace, toraunmala, armlets, vanks, raifuls, ear-rings, mohanmala, kanthi diamond ear-rings, morpagla, gold bangles set with diamonds, tika with diamonds and pearls, loose diamonds, rubies and pearls, gold bars, gold hirakanthi, bangles, watch chain, jan-mala, kada, German silver vessels, silk sarees, gold bordered pitamber, dupeta and shawls etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th October, 1912.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF
THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.
150°
It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.
HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?
It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn
SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"
THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

A WOMAN'S WONDERFUL BRAVERY!
JUMPS DOWN MOVING TRAIN! PERFORMS PRODIGIES OF VALOUR
This Exciting Picture
Will Evoke Thunders of Applause.
SEE ALSO
THE TOWER OF LONDON
A GREAT HISTORICAL DRAMA
TAKEN FROM HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NOVEL
This drama deals with the Secrets and hidden Mysteries of the Tower, the Intrigues of the English Court in the reign of Queen Mary, and the tragic, heart-rending fate of Lady Jane Gray.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra 4th show, 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
Every Sunday, an extra show from 5-30 to 6-30 p. m. at which three prizes will be given away.
AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
(Films for sale: apply to the Manager.) TELEPHONE No. 1271.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone No. 325.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.
SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROES & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

WANTED.—ENERGETIC EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS, for a well-known firm in India. Apply Box No. 372, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TELEPHONE OPERATOR—one who knows English. Apply Box No. 349, care of this Paper.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 Inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 401 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lingyang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Norton Road, Fort, Bombay

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 12,500.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,	CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch
HOWRAH (Calcutta),	DELHI,	RANGOON,
MADRAS,	COLOMBO,	KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE,
KUALA LUMPUR,	KOTA,	BAHRU (Kelantan)
PENANG,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED 2 SURVEYORS. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 75, consolidated. Those having experience in surveying, levelling, estimating, etc., only need apply before 15th instant with copies of testimonials to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE,
Salsette Building Sites,
Andheri.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Zanzibar,	
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nawara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiolio

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.
Loans granted on approved Securities.
Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.
AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.
HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawapore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhar, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Pesawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM B. A.,
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends there-on collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 22, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :

Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.
18	496	41	700
19	474		
22	284	42	716
24	405	79	160

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanes will also be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on Plot No. 22.

Architects interests in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SODA WATER FACTORY.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 962 of 1912, (Abdul Rehman vs. Abdul Samad) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 9th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Ripon Road, Byculla the following:—

One soda water machine with two water tanks and apparatus. A large lot of empty soda water bottles and empty deal wood soda bottle cases, cane baskets, cupboards, iron safe with stand, earthen jars, copper and alluminium utensils, soda water hand and bullock carts with bullocks etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture, Milner's Safe, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esqr the Official Liquidator of the Queen L. and W. Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Office furniture, etc belonging to the Company such as writing table, armchairs, dumb-waiter, teakwood cupboard, one large Milner's safe on stand, camp table, wooden bench etc.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature brougham by Windover, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of Hosiery, bobins with grey yarn, Machinery, Purwinding and Sizing Frames Machinery and piece-goods, etc., damaged by fire and water.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Khatau Makanji S. and W. Co., Mill's compound, at Byculla Bridge, Haines Road, on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following :—

One large lot, of hosiery and sizing machinery, purwinding and sizing frames machinery hosiery bobins with grey yarn and also a large lot of piece-goods etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 percent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Old Paradise Lodge, Powai Road, Malabar Hill," very valuable and handsome, French and English made artistic household furniture, such as large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dumb-waiters, large durrie carpets, wall clock, glass door, cupboard, drawing-room sofas and chairs by Roberts, one handsome sweet tone ebonized semi-grand piano by Pleyel Wolff & Co. Paris, large tapestry curtains, hall lamp, writing tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, shival glass, one large English ice box, glass and crockeryware, China matting copper utensils, one 15 H-P 4 cylinder, Limousine Body Panhard Levassor. etc. etc. The property of J. N. Metaxa, Esq., Manager, Ralli Bros.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from the 15th instant.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th October, 1912.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 7.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 8,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per sent. Consols ...	74 1-8		un chgd
do. Rentes ...	90		1-4
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	81 1-2		un chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 9-16		1-16
do. 2 months' rence...	29 5-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	64		1-8
Exchangen on London at Paris ...	25.28		un chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 48		un chgd
do. do. New York...	4.25 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4		since
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug		
3 months' sight...	3 15-16		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8		un chgd
interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-8		un chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers at the rates.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— ...Easier—Fair demand.
Spot ...
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Quiet but firm.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 20,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6.36—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 7-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar,
6·04	5·99	5·96	6·00	6·01
—10	—09	—09	—10	—10
Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.	
6·03	6·04	6·05	6·05	
—10	—10	—10	—10	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 6·04
New York official Noon call Dec. 6·04 } Mutilated
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 6·03

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 66,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 77,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 29,000
" Exports to Continent ... 21,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·16—15

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·74—26 } Declined owing to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·79—27

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 3-16
Futures month of Dec. ... 10·83—26
Futures month of Mar. ... 11·02—29
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nearest—Value
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...38 7-8 unchgd
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Nominal
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 2,200,000

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... ... Unchgd
Do Months ... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...60 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports,—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 54 1-8—3-8
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-6 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Value—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 14 7-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 6 unchgd
Oct.-Nov—Value—Steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 89 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 77 13-16

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15 s 3 d

ARRIVALS :—
Vellore, Brighton, Steenbergen.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 7 1-2+3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Steady little or no business doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 2 1-4+2 1-4 d
Do Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec—Sellers
Tone—Steady without activity
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 7 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers 10 0 1-4+3-4 May—Sellers
Tone—Opened firmer owing to cold weather in Germany closed steady
SAR & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 9+2 1-4 d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Holders asking higher prices.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 9+11-2d
Month of Shipments ... Oct.—Value,
Tone—Firmer

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... 11 3 Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 11 4 1-2—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Do.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... 12 3 —Oct-Dec—Value.
Do.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 12 4 1-2 Oct-Dec—Value.
Do.
Tone—Firmly held but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [8TH OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
10 Cases Sovs	7,50,000	Melbourne	Mercantile Bank
10 Cases Sovs	7,50,000	Sydney	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th & 6th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	16	19,193
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	41	45,476

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened quiet but steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been very little business doing either way and the tone of the market is quiet. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. next mail
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...132 to 133 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...154 1-4
Shanghai "	...213 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened unchanged at 96 1-16 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement. Only a small business has been done and there has again been no change during the day.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 96 1 0 to 96 2 0
Settlement ... " 95 15 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday the closing quotations for bar silver in London were 1-16 lower both for ready and forward, the rates being 29 9-16 and 29 5-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 64. The local market opened steady but rates advanced during the early part of the day. Later on fluctuations occurred and at the close rates are as under for ready and forward. Bar Gold is easier.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	23 14 9
Australian " ...	...	"	23 14 9
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	"	74 15 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	75 2 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	75 6 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	"	84 5 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	84 8 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	84 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The American markets closed yesterday with a sharp decline of 26 to 29 points. The drop is attributed to longs liquidating, and to nervousness regarding warlike news. The local market opened easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 291, for fully good Bengal Rs. 240-41, and for fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola January Rs. 276-77. Here and there export houses have shown a disposition to sell. During the day the tone of the market has improved and prices close about Rs. 3 higher all round. Japan shippers have been in the market for fine Khamgaon-Akola January, and a small business was done early in the day.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—
NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	302 March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	294 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	"	291 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	288 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	"	282 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	278 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	263 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	259 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	258 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	261 Dec.
Rabbits fine Ass. 12 to Rs. 1 each.		264 Nov.
Partridges As. 4 each.		
Snipe from As. 4 to As 8 per pair.		

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 8 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.
Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Grapes (white) As. 8 per seer.
Grapes (black) from As. 10 to As. 12 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Madras)
do. (Affose) nil.
do. (Nilam) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Green Peas from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Tomatoes from As. Pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Turnips (middle) nil.
Bringal pies 9 per seer.
Cucumber from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to Pies 9 each.
French Beans As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 9 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies. 6 per seer.
Celery from Pies 6 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Yames (White) from Pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-2 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter As. 1 2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) As. 12 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

There are few who have lived on the plains of India who cannot bear testimony to the earsplitting "song" of the big brown cricket (Brachytripes achatinus) on which Mr. C. C. Ghosh, assistant to the Imperial Entomologist, has written a monograph, which forms Vol. IV No. 3 of the Memoirs of the Deparment of Agriculture in India September 1912 This insect is one of the most destructive pests to be found in field or garden. It is an omniverous feeder and every kind of leaf and succulent stem affords it solid refreshment. It is an intelligent and cunning insect and carries off leaves, seeds and anything that comes in its way, into its burrow. It is essentially a nocturnal feader, and the only remedy suggested by Mr. Ghosh is to kill the insects when they are washed out of their burrows after a heavy shower in April, May and June.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. Atria is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —		173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...		165
Bombay S. N. Pref.	... ...	295
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...	1,575
Treacher and Co	... ...	480

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 575

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on yesterday :—

Cotton	371	bales.
Wheat	17,303	cwts.
Linseed	2,657	"
Rapeseed	33	"
Gingellyseed	667	"
Poppyseed	35	"
Groundnuts...	137	"
Castorseed	2,312	"
Rice	51,921	"
Myrabollams..	Nil	
Cottonseed	216	"
Mowrasee	424	"
Gram	10,116	"
Joowar	1,871	"
Maize	199	"
Barley	4,055	"

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

In the share market to-day the feature was dullness in coal shares. The seller predominated over the buyer, and there was little enquiry in evidence.

Jute shares ruled fairly firm at unchanged prices, and more business was done in miscellaneous stocks The jute market is strong, and there is good demand in loose jute. A fair business has been done at a slight advance.

Gunnies continue quiet, with little business passing.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

Wheat arrivals for the month of September were very satisfactory from a business point of view. Thus the figures compared with those of the previous two years are as under :—Arrived in September 1910, 81,102 tons ; in 1911, 58,926 ; in 1912, 167,738 tons. In all over a million and a quarter (1,236,225) tons of wheat have been delivered in Karachi during the first nine months, of the current year. Business continues to be put through on a moderate scale.

Exchange is quiet and money plentiful.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle, Leg, Shoulder } (1st sort) As 4; (2nd sort) As 3 per lb.
Liver from As. 2 to As 2 1-2 each.
Kidney from As. 8 to As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 19 to As. 10 per doz.
Brain As from As to As 1 1-4 each.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter from As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Fore Quarter from As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 2 1-2to As. 3 per lb.
Soup Meat from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 1-2 to As. 2 per lb.
Round from As. 2 1-2 to As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 3 each.
Liver As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret (small) As 4 per pair.
Pomfret (medium) As 6 per pair.
Pomfret (large) from As 8 to Rs 10 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from As 8 to As 12 per pair.
Ghoti nil.
Surmaye (large) Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Surmaye (small) from As. 4 to As 12 each.
Salmon (large) Rs. 3 each.
Salmon (small) from As. 2 to Rs. 2 each.
Prawns from As. 1 to As. 5 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 each.
Crabs from Pies 6 to Pies 9 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 14 to Rs. 1 each.
Half Fowls As. 8 to As 10 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Turkey (Cock) nill.
Turkey (Hen) nil.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Rs. 1 each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—Sept 29, at Tallard, Simla, the wife of H L Wright, I F S, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

French Room—Lecture :—"Life in French barracks," by Prof. P. L. Charlier, 6-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim:—"Put your best foot forward and you won't have so many kicks coming."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mamad Express	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Major A. P. C. Stuart and officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Down in Jungle Town...Morse
Overture .....Undank .....Storch
Selection .....The Dollar Princess.....Fall
Valse .....Sentiers Fleuris.....Waldteufel
Morceau .....Narcissus .....Nevin
Selection .....Faust .....Gounod
Intermezzo (Obbligato)...Au Revior .....Millar
Cake Walk ...Coon Band Contest .....Pryor

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. B. E., V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

March.....Cadiz .....Valverde
Overture .....French Comedy .....Keler Bela
Valse .....Love and Life in Vienna...Komzak
Selection .....Sea See .....Jones
Petit Boleno .....Ravina
Serenade.....O Sole Mio .....Capua
Selection .....The Balkan Princess .....Rubens
Indian Piece ...Irrawady .....Thurban

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of September 1912 was 568, of whom 482 were males and 86 females.

THE LEOPOLD MILLS.—We are requested to make it clear that no resolution of censure was passed against Mr. M. D. Dadyseth at the meeting on Monday of the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Co. Such a resolution was proposed, but was withdrawn.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.—A special general meeting of the above institution was held on Sunday, the 6th inst., in the Club Rooms, Khetwadi, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. G. Pabhaye, M. A. A competitive examination took place, in which seven students delivered extempore lectures and two read essays on fixed subjects. Prizes were distributed to the best lecturers and essayists. Prof. Takkakay, M. A., in an eloquent address, reviewed the salient points in the lectures and essays of the successful candidates.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.—The second anniversary of the above Association was held on Sunday, in Hira Baug, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh. Mr. V. M. Laud moved the election of the President by referring to his services to Indian society generally, and to the agricultural community of Gujarat particularly. Vinayak Dharandhar read the report. The report showed among other things that the institution was started only two years ago, its chief function then being to hold public lectures and thus contribute to the spread of knowledge among the younger generation. Soon after a free night school was opened by the Hon. Mr. Justice G. S. Rao for the purpose of affording free education to the children of the backward and poorer classes in the city. A little later a free reading room was established for the poorer classes, the opening ceremony being formed by Mr. Shitarampant Dalvi. Latterly the Association had supplied 17 volunteers to collect funds for the Famine Relief Fund, and two volunteers to co-operate with the Holika Samelan Committee. Prizes were then distributed to the students of the night school, and brief speeches delivered by Prof. Agarkar, Mr. Joglekar, Mr. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, and Mr. Shitarampant Dalvi.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water as at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	
	h. m.	ft.	in.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Oct.						
9	m 10 13	28	6	m 3 49	16	9
	10 44 a	28	10	4 21 a	15	5
10	m 10 52	28	9	m 4 33 a	16	7
	11 27 a	29	7	4 56 a	14	7
11	m 11 29	28	8	m 5 15	16	8
				5 30 a	14	2
12	m 0 8	29	9	m 5 56	17	1
	0 5 a	28	3	6 4 a	14	3
13	m 0 48	29	6	m 6 36	17	10
	0 49 a	27	6	6 38 a	14	8
14	m 1 28	28	10	m 7 16	18	9
	1 14 a	26	6	7 12 a	15	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 9 (Wednesday)	" 6h 31m	" 6h 22m
" 10 (Thursday)	" 6h 31m	" 6h 21m
" 11 (Friday)	" 6h 32m	" 6h 20m
" 12 (Saturday)	" 6h 32m	" 6h 19m
" 13 (Sunday)	" 6h 32m	" 6h 18m
" 14 (Monday)	" 6h 33m	" 6h 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon, Oct. 10th 7h. 10-6m. p.m. First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 36·2m. a.m. Full Moon. 26th, 8h 0-5m, a.m, Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h, 7·6m, a.m.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Lord Bishop of Rangoon has left Rangoon for Port Blair and Car Nicobar.

The Commander-in-Chief will be director of the Grand Manœuvres, north of Delhi in December.

The "Anjuman Himayat Islam," Lahore, has received from the Punjab Government a promise of Rs. 25,000, towards the completion of the Rivaz Hostel of the Islamia College, Lahore.

It is reported that five coolies on Rondura Group, Watawala, in Ceylon, have died from vegetable poisoning. Whilst working in the field they came across some "hondala" yams, which they took home cooked and ate with the result that they took ill and died shortly after.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that malaria is on the decline in Delhi, the cases reported being less numerous from day to day. The Delhi Municipal authorities report 270 births and 262 deaths during the week ending 28th September. Of the latter eight are reported as due to cholera and one to small-pox.

Moulvi Mansoor Ahmed Khan, M. A., an Old Boy of the Aligarh College, who is prosecuting his post graduate studies in Arabic, as a State Scholar in the University of Berlin, has been allowed the State scholarship for one year more to enable him to finish some important research work in which he is engaged.

From the 1st January to the 30th September last, 136,322,011 lbs. of black tea, and 6,031,281 lbs. of green tea were exported from Ceylon, compared with 130,931,770 lbs. and 6,065,867 lbs., respectively in the same period in 1911. As regards rubber, the exports were, respectively, 9,033 919 lbs. and 40, 64,180.

Lady McCallum, wife of the Governor of Ceylon, accompanied by Captain Sandeman, Extra A.D.C., sailed for England last week by the s.s. "Orontes." Her Excellency's departure home has been necessitated by indifferent health, and Ceylon will look forward to her return in a few months' time the better for her present trip.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for the opening of a hostel for Brahmin widows in connection with the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, with effect from the 1st instant. The establishment of the hostel is in no way to be allowed to curtail the existing facilities for the education of non-Brahmin widows or pupils in the school.

A Singapore contemporary is of the opinion that the decision of the Indian Government to suppress all public gatherings for the purpose of smoking opium will excite no opposition. The case is different, however, in Burma, where there is a very large Chinese population and where many of the frontier tribes indulge in smoking. How collective smoking is to be stopped in Burma is rather a difficult question.

Another ghurial has been shot in the river Hooghly. One day last week information was brought to Sibpur College that a large crocodile was to be seen in the river opposite Messrs. Gillanders' timber ponds, and Mr. G. W. Lawrence, of the Engineering College, went to the spot with his rifle. The reptile was half out of the water and offered an easy marks, and Mr. Lawrence killed it with one shot. It was 16 feet in length.

Official figures have been published showing the "personnel" of the German Army and Navy on the basis of the supplementary military and naval Bills passed by the Reichstag last Session. In 1916, when all the annual increases provided will have been made, the Army on a peace footing will number 673,000, an increase of 17,000, and the Navy 79,000, an increase of 15,000. Inclusive of 15,000 "one year volunteers," the Army and Navy together in 1916, will number 767,000 Officers and men, or 32,000 more than at present.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the correspondence which recently took place between His Excellency Lord Minto, the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and certain ruling Chiefs regarding the measures to be taken for the suppression of sedition has been translated into Urdu and copies are available for sale at a cost of Rs. 3 per copy exclusive of postage. Application for copies should be addressed to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.

A correspondent writes:—At a meeting of the Patna College Archæological Society, a Committee consisting of Prof. J. N. Samaddar, Babu M. N. Ghosh, M.A., and a few students was formed to draw up a Scheme for the excavation of Pataliputra. The Committee will work under the advice of Prof. Russel, the Senior Professor of the Patna College, and Pandey Ramavatar Sarma, the well-known archæologist, and will join hands with the Government excavation party under Dr. Spooner, the archæologist.

A medical officer stationed in Ceylon, has had two exciting experiences to relieve the monotony of a dull station. A few days ago he received a visit from a bear. The doctor dispatched the brute with a gun. A couple of days later, the doctor, while going to the next village, found his road blocked by a wild elephant. The doctor took to his heels and continued his way along a circuitous route for over a mile. The cooly, who accompanied the doctor, sought some other means of safety, and reported that the animal pursued the doctor for a distance and then turned back.

The Rev. B. T. Atlay, late Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Vicar of Willesden, has died at Ealing, aged 80. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1856 to the Curacy of Barrow, Suffolk. He was appointed Chaplain in Calcutta Cathedral in 1867, and held the position, with two short intermissions, until 1887, while from 1883 to 1888 he was Archdeacon of Calcutta. In 1888, Archdeacon Atlay returned Home and accepted the living of Willesden, which he held until 1902. From 1897 to 1901, he was Rural Dean of Harrow, and of Willesdon from 1901 to 1902.

Referring to the late Colonel H. I. E. Ford, who retired in 1893, owing to bad health, after 36 years service in India, and who died recently at the age of 71, a correspondent writes :—"In the eighties he served for five years at Simla as Assistant-Adjutant-General, and was one of the kindliest Headquarters officials that Simla ever harboured. I remember his telling me of a conversation he had just had over the telephone—then very recently installed with the Chief's Military Secretary. 'His Excellency says so-and-so,' urged the Military Secretary, "H. E. knows nothing at all about it," retorted Colonel Ford, "Oh, but he does!" said another voice, which turned out to be that of the Chief himself (Sir Donald Stewart) who happened to be in the Military Secretary's room and thought he might as well join in the conversation.

The Sanitary Commissioner in the Punjab reports that during the week ending 21st September 1912, there were 1,418 births registered in the 28 large municipal towns (717 males and 701 females), giving a birth-rate of 54 per mille of population, and 1,117

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons Captain C. F. Osborne, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and 28 cabin and 18 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Nippon, 4014 tons, Captain E. Tarabochia, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c, with a general cargo 2 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta 2207 tons, Captain H. S ockwell, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and 31 cabin and 600 deck passengers.

The steamer Baron Ogilvy 2308 tons, Captain H. Bridger, sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Glenclunny 3,607 tons, Captain A. White, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain W. B. Sparrow, sailed yesterday for Moulmein with ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

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R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 8.

Assaye	4339	Cockman	P & O Co
Abydos	1339	Lilley	Bo & Africa S N Co
Banda	3794	Foter	P & O Co
Baroda	1899	Penny	M M & Co
Begum	2942	Crebbin	T M & Co
Dumrahia	2319	Carr	T Morrison & Co
Gymeric	2593	Cassack	B N Lang
Kasinga	2927	Eiford	
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Kasuga	2937	Elford	The Bo Co
Lawoe	1817	Brawig	Arab Steamers Ld
Naderi	1168	Hughes	Bo & P S N Co
Silverash	2,378	Scragg	T M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff	W & A G & Co
Singa	1912	Taylor	Shaw Wallace and Co
Waddon	2576	Whitson	P and O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sardegna	3224	Mezio			R Line
B Barsano	2762	Boxhall	K'chi		J F & Co
C&R City of Calcutta	4386	Elliott		11-10	K N & Co
D&E Chanda	3951	Tice			M M & Co
F Gramsbergen	3157	Goot			T M & Co
H Firoozi	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	14-10	B & P S N Co
K Sanuku Maru	3787	Tarahaka			N Y Kaisha
O Strathleven	2845	Brown	Philadelphia		R A Willis
P Kattenturm	3471	Volkmann	Hamburg		W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4326	Osborne	L'pool	9-10	W & A G & Co
4 Gedding Court	2495	Gleghorn	Antwerp		J M & Co
7 Semiramis	2352	Belaffer			A L S N Co
8 Clan Macaulay	1775	Leslie			J F and Co
9 India	4173	Gordon	Shanghai	9-10	P & O S N Co
12 & 13 Persia	4155	Bradshaw	London	19-10	P & O Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bo S N Co
Indrawati	573	Ismail	Bo S N Co

P & O Dock.

Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing — J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Firoozi	Primrose	Jeddah, Sept 26

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Umona	Rivers	Middlesbro
	Singa	Taylor	Rangoon
	Nippon	Tarabochia	Trieste
	Palamcotta	Stockwell	Zanzibar, &c
	Virawa	Sparrow	Moulmein
	Baron Ogilvy	Bridger	Karachi
	Glenclunny	White	Calcutta

The steamer Circassia, Captain Osborne, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Sanuki Maru began to load yesterday for Kobe, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, arrived in London on the afternoon of the 5th instant. The same Co's steamer Clan Macdougall, arrived in London on the afternoon of the 6th instant. The same Co's steamer Clan Macinnes left Liverpool on the evening of the 6th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, left London on the evening of the 5th instant. The same Co's steamer Kohistan, left Gibraltar on the evening of the 6th instant.

The Natal Line steamer Umzumbi, which sailed hence on the 25th ultimo arrived at Suez on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, L. Pragji.
Merton Hall s—350 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,105 cwts oil cakes, D Ebrahim; 220 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
City of Calcutta s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—400 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed; 15 bales cowhides, P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR MARSEILES.

Geddington Court s—12,160 cwts wheat and 12,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed and 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.
Circassia s—1,000 cwt gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Geddington Court s—2,001 cwt castorseed, C Boggiany and Co; 220 bales rags, Wolf and Sons; 10 bales cotton, C Piraj; 500 cwts rapeseed, M Khatow; 50 bales cottonwaste, T Damjee.
Chanda s—4,880 cwts barley, 2,000 cwt castorseed, 2,000 cwt linseed, 6,000 cwt mowrassed and 1,500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 10,842 cwt barley, 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,800 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co; 12,000 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 100 cwt cattle horns E Mohomed; 780 cwt rapeseed, M Khatow.
Gramsbergen s—23,000 fcwts barley, 6,000 cwts castorseed, and 1,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, and 6,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, E. S. Taraje; 250 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts linseed, and 1,973 cwts gram, Volkart Bros; 483 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gramsbergen s—2,220 cwts mowrassed, and 6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, P. Vishram and Co; 100 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cotton, G. Doss and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Meton Hall s—100 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—15 chests opium, G Gumanmal; 20 bales opium, Abrahim A E Abrahim; 30 chests opium M Gajanand; 15 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co. 10 chests opium, G. Sobhagmal; 10 chests opium, R Dungarsidas; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, B Bhogasha; 5 chests opium, C Ebrahim.
Sanuki Maru s—200 tons old steel plates, C Boggian and Co; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

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do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 9th October, 1912.

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

A step in history has been taken by the Powers in recognizing the joint interests of the Balkan States. For the first time the term "Confederacy" is now freely applied by the European press to the united principalities, and even Macedonia seems to be included in the name. Rumania holds aloof. But Rumania is the least Slavonic of the Danubian States, and its position, north of the Danube, has protected it from the intrigues and waves of feeling that influence politics at present in the Near East. Whatever the result of the crisis may be, the Balkan Confederation has now come into political being. It is composed of the three independent kingdoms of Montenegro, Servia and Bulgaria, and in time it will embrace Macedonia as well. All these countries formed part of the Turkish Empire down to the last Russo-Turkish war; and until Macedonia is taken out of the hands of the Turks, enmity against their former masters will be the chief bond of union among them. But when this happens, it is not to be doubted that other consequences will ensue. Having felt their power they will not be willing to surrender their rights. A new situation is, therefore, rapidly developing in the Balkans. The Powers no longer treat with Servia and Bulgaria separately but with the representatives of all the principalities simultaneously; and whether or not war with Turkey now breaks out, the question is, Will the Powers continue to recognize the Confederation? Will Austria, with her eyes turned towards Constantinople and her ambitions set upon the Bosphorus? More than ever before the Golden Horn will become the objective of European politics. Russia from the North, Greece from the South, Austria from Central Europe, and now this new Power that is rising in the East, all look to Constantinople as their ultimate capital and destined possession. It will be strange if the question is decided without armed conflict. Russia will not withdraw nor cease to work out her national destiny. From what the world has seen of the temper of Austria, especially when backed by German might, she is not likely to change her eastward course. What influence either Greece or the Balkan States will have in the final issue seems likely to be small; but the Balkans are growing in power, and the new Confederacy is henceforward a factor to be reckoned with in the great movement towards Constantinople and the sea.

As we go to press news of the outbreak of war has at last come in, and by the time these remarks are read, shots to be heard all round the world have been already fired. The situation is grave. There is no spot in the world where such powerful and such varied interests cross; and for many years it has been the aim of European statesmen to keep the peace in the Balkan peninsula. No one can say how far the conflagration will spread or what the final issue will be. But popular feeling has in this case again proved too strong for prudential and even for patriotic reasons, and diplomatic restraints have again been thrust aside. Kings and statesmen, against their judgment, have again been compelled to listen to clamours and to yield to national demands. Traditional enmity and racial animosity have been fanned in this case by religious zeal, and the true interests of Montenegro itself have been lost sight of in the enthusiasm for war. The traditional English policy, which has served us well for over a century, has been to give reasonable support to Turkey in her difficult position as the object of the dislike and distrust of the greatest of the Slavonic powers. That policy has now been modified by the entente; and the balance of power will not now be disturbed as it would have been in 1878 by the success of a war against Turkey. But for old friendship's sake, as well as for political reasons, there will be much friendly feeling shown and good wishes expressed for an old ally fighting for life.

Co-operation in Agriculture. The advantages to be secured by the application of co-operative methods to agriculture are more clearly appreciated year by year, in every country in the world—a sufficient justification for the encouragement shown to the movement by Governments in India. For the benefit of those who would be convinced, Mr. H. W. Wolff, late chairman of the International Co-operative Alliance, and a member of the Executive of the Agricultural Organisation Society from its formation, has published an exhaustive treatise on the subject of co-operation in agriculture, which will repay perusal. It is gratifying to find that since the system was found to benefit the countries in which it has been introduced, Governments have spared no pains to remove hindrances and to extend its application. In the words of Mr. Wolff, it has been found to put fresh heart into agriculture, where declining, and to carry remunerative cultivation into previously neglected parts. In land settlement it has been ascertained to constitute a most valuable, if not an indispensable, aid. In consequence, wherever it has gained a footing, new settlements are advisedly set up, no longer in isolation, but in clusters of holdings, in order that the settlers may enjoy the advantages of being able to co-operate for the greatest variety of purposes from the very outset. In Germany and Austria agricultural co-operative societies are said to have become so numerous as to "almost jostle one another." Germany boasts more than twenty-six thousand of them, formed for a variety of purposes—buying, selling, supplying power, distilling, breeding, financing and in short anything which will make agriculture more profitable. In Italy agricultural co-operative societies manufacture their own superphosphates. Switzerland is as far advanced, whilst in the United States over six million acres of land are cultivated and governed by co-operation. There the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union alone claims a membership of about two millions and maintains 1,628 cotton warehouses, 245 packing-houses and numbers of mills and factories; but, observes Mr. Wolff, "unfortunately one cannot tell to what extent this enormous array of establishments accords with our canons of co-operation."

As a result of co-operation the rural portions of the country affected, have been transformed and raised to a higher productive efficiency. The agricultural classes and entire country have grown the richer, and the men practising such co operation have been transmuted as well. And, writes Mr. Wolff, "we notice the result already in India, where co-operation has struck root only within the last few years. Those who practise it already cry out for more education, more technical instruction, better seeds, better implements, better fertilisers, better methods of husbandry." It is co-operation which has saved the small farmer from extinction, and on the other hand, has produced scientific farming, without which agriculture was becoming unprofitable. As regards Ireland it is recorded that her cultivators have learnt how to fight the aggressor with his own weapon. "And if the Department of Agriculture—which, as a public authority, cannot possibly co-operate—will but take Talleyrand's advice and abstain from 'trop de zele' and leave co-operation alone without handicapping it with its irritating interference, the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society may be trusted by means of agricultural co-operation, to raise its country to great prosperity." For agricultural co-operation Mr. Wolff claims that it has made rural social reform so long fondly dreamt of, so often attempted, a palpable reality, by producing once more a peasantry, comfortably and permanently settled on the soil.

An Eminent Philologist. The late Professor W. W. Skeat was an eminent English philologist who devoted a long life to the study and elucidation of our early language and literature and probably did more than any of his contemporaries, though these included men like Furnivall, Richard Morris and Sir James Murray. He held, for more than a generation at his University of Cambridge, the professorship of Anglo-Saxon, established there in 1867 by the veteran philologist, Joseph Bosworth, who was so lucky as to make so many as eighteen thousand pounds by his various philological works. Bosworth gave out of this ten thousand pounds to Cambridge to found a chair of Anglo-Saxon, similar to the one he held at Oxford, which was established nearly a hundred years earlier. The first professor on Bosworth's foundation was not appointed till two years after his death in 1876, and Skeat was unanimously elected. The duties of his chair were not confined to the language of the Anglo-Saxon, but included their history and also antiquities of Northern Europe and allied subjects. He paid particular attention to Anglo-Saxon philology and to what are called Early and Middle English, publishing a number of books calculated to facilitate their study. To Chaucer as the leading representative of Middle English he had turned early in his career under the influence of Henry Bradshaw, the great scholar and biographer of Cambridge. A sound critical edition of this first of our great poets in point of time was long wanted and the nineteenth century had almost run its course before a worthy edition was produced. We owe this edition to Professor Skeat who completed it in 1894. Until then the only complete edition was by the eighteenth century scholar Tyrwhitt, but his labours were antiquated, and students wanted an edition based on scientific methods, especially collection of various texts of the poet. The Oxford University Press had undertaken to bring out such an edition of Chaucer and entrusted it to the Professor of Anglo-Saxon in that University, Dr. Earle, so long ago 1864. After a few years, however, Professor Earle gave up the task and the delegates of the Clarendon Press applied to Professor Skeat of Cambridge who, however, declined it saying that Bradshaw was the person for it, as he knew Chaucer thoroughly and that he would not be justified in putting himself before such a scholar. Bradshaw was then offered the task for which he was eminently fitted, and he accepted it. But his heavy duties as University Librarian at Cambridge, and his dilatoriness, prevented him from making any progress for years and he died in 1886 without making any headway. A smaller edition of Chaucer, which he had undertaken for Messrs. Macmillan's well-known Globe Library of English Classics also, came to nothing in his hands. Bradshaw was immensely learned in these matters, but lacked preseverance and steadfastness in the pursuits and died with leaving that mark his genius warranted. Skeat owed him much, a debt which he generously acknowledged in a letter to him when he was appointed Anglo-Saxon Professor: "In the beginning I could not read a manuscript; I did not know what a manuscript was. I wanted to understand Chaucer's rhymes and his grammar and his ways in general, and I had none but vague ideas. Well, it is the merest truth that it is practically to you that I owe all my best ideas: you have set me thinking, where I was before thoughtless. It is merely and perfectly hopeless for me to say how much more I owe to you than to anyone else, be the others who they may." Sometime after Bradshaw's death Skeat undertook to bring out the Oxford edition and completed it in 1894. The Globe edition in one handy volume to students was brought out at last some years ago by Professor Pollard. But Skeat condensed his Library edition also into one volume for the Clarendon Press and this is now widely used. Besides his labours on Chaucer, his chief work consists in his Etomological Dictionary of the English language, a herculean task most ably performed.

The Importation of Gold. Gold continues to flow into India at an increasing rate. A communication in the *Economist* this week gives some figures on the subject. It appears that while £125,000,000 in gold has been imported in twelve years, no less than £50,000,000 or between a half and a third of the whole has been brought in in the last three years. These figures, which are confirmed by the reports of the extensive use of gold in the Punjab and in other agricultural districts, show the extent to which India controls the currency of the Empire. This year the import of gold will probably exceed twenty millions; and so great a drain, for the metal comes almost entirely from London, is necessarily felt in banking circles at Home. And while some voices are loudly demanding the adoption of a gold coinage for India, other and so far more potent influences are at work in the opposite direction; and here and there is heard an isolated cry for a bimetallic standard. History has repented itself in the story of the Indian currency. The huge store of silver which has accumulated in India and which at the time of the enquiry was estimated to be worth three hundred crores, has all been imported. India does not produce silver, and it has always had to rely on other countries for its supplies of precious metal. As long ago as the days of Pliny it was a complaint in Rome that too much silver was finding its way to India, and that money was becoming scarce at Home. But it was no more possible to prevent silver, when it was the standard of value in Europe, from coming to India than to keep water from finding its level. While India has goods to sell to Europe and other goods to receive in exchange, the balance will ultimately be struck in the terms of the currency used at Home; and it will be convenient for exporters to take their profits in the current coin. When, therefore, bankers at Home begin to show alarm at the absorption of gold in India, it should be pointed out that the same thing has happened before. The use of a single monetary standard is a modern experiment even in England. It was not until 1870 that the English mint was closed against the free coinage of silver; and England was the first country in the world to adopt a gold standard. England's example was quickly followed by Germany, America and France. Other countries adopted it more slowly; but the result now is that gold is now practically the standard of value in all civilized countries, and that the rehabilitation of silver is now hardly possible. Whatever the solution of the currency problem in India may ultimaly be, history teaches that while wealth increases and commerce expands, gold will come into India in larger and larger quantities.

Prison Reforms. Our readers will remember the various prison reforms, which were promulgated by Mr. Winston Churchill during his term of the Home Secretaryship. Amongst the more important of these was the establishment of a State agency for the assistance of discharged convicts—a work which previously had been partially done by private agencies only—and by the abolition in some cases of the "ticket of leave" system. The first of annual report of the Commissioner reports a fair degree of success, but it shows very clearly the extreme difficulty of the task which has been undertaken. Convicts are not an easy class to find work for, roughly 85 per cent. have been in prison before. Some have been in prison almost continually for over twenty years. Of the 1,147 men discharged last year from penal servitude over 100 were over 60 years of age, nearly 350 over 50, and nearly 600 over 40. More than half of them were unfit for really hard work, and many of them were incapable of earning a living at all. Forty-three were classified as definitely weak-minded, and a much larger number were on the border line. The difficulty of obtaining work for such men can be readily understood, and last year it was increased by the disturbed condition of the labour market. The motor-car has even done a bad turn to the convict. The passing of the horsed vehicle, which, the report says, provided many light jobs for persons "born tired" has meant that the scope of suitable employment is getting less. Further, "the closer organisation of labour which is already being achieved by the Labour Exchanges in some districts, and the provisions of the new Insurance Act, will probably diminish further that casual labour for which alone many elderly ex-convicts are fit." The results, however, have not been entirely discouraging, and Mr. Churchill's scheme in this respect must be given an extended trial before it is discarded, and again left to the somewhat spasmodic efforts of charity.

The wireless station at Nagpur is reported to be working satisfactorily.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

[FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

It is a matter for satisfaction that England, after several lean years, has again developed a real good sprinter in the person of W. R. Applegarth. He more than ran up to his form at the Olympic Games and finished within inches of D. F. Lippincott of America in the second round of the 100 metres in the new Olympic record time of 10 3-5 secs. It now seems plain that Applegarth has improved since then, judging by his brilliant performances at the South London Harriers sports on Saturday. The meeting was held on the fine turf at Kennington Oval which was fully as fast as a good cinder track. The air was still, though a bit heavy, but generally speaking favourable. Applegarth won the 100 yards handicap from scratch, doing 10 1-5 secs., 10 secs., and 10 secs., in heat, second round and final. Following this, he won his heat of the 200 level race in 20 2-5 secs. and secured the final in 19 2-5 secs. The time fairly startled the onlookers, but there is no reason to doubt it. That the track (straight) was very favourable was illustrated by the position of D'Arcy who was in front at 120 yards, though finally beaten by nearly three yards. The race was across the ground and any slight fall at the end would be counterbalanced by a corresponding rise to the centre of the ground.

The previous fastest 200 yards in England, was 19 4-5 secs. by E. H. Pelling, A. R. Downer, G. Jordan and C. H. Jupp. The time of 19 2-5 secs. for 200 yards is fully equal to 21 1-5 secs. for 220 yards in the world's record which stands to the credit of B. J. Wefers and R. C. Craig of America. The writer saw Wefers accomplish his record and it was a far more impressive performance than Applegarth's. The American beat the second man by a good ten yards and this, be it remembered, in the final of the American Inter-Collegiate Championship. Applegarth only forged ahead in the last 80 yards and won by less than 3 yards. Still it must not be forgotten than D'Arcy recently won 100 yards open handicap from the 1 yard mark in 10 secs., whilst Applegarth won the level 220 yards at Wycombe in 22 secs., on a bad track, beating his nearest rival by five yards. The little Polytechnic Harrier is now 22 years of age and he has gained 5lbs. in weight during his training this season. This is a good sign and he will probably show greater speed before long. It would be a decided change if England provided an out and out world's champion sprinter. Our climate is probably against us as regards sprinters, yet the doings of Hutchings, Wallace, Gent, Harper and others in the professional world show that the thing is possible.

Applegarth, is a great little runner, and it will be a loss should anything happen to prevent his representing Britain at the next Olympiad.

Before finishing with running matters, a word must be spared for U. S. Carpenter of the Surrey A. C., who won the 3 miles handicap at the South London Sports. He received 70 yards and got home in 14 mins. 45 secs., which shows he can beat 15 mins. for the full journey. This is pretty good for a new man and he will not have to improve much to be on terms with the English champion. R. Hailes of Ireland ran from scratch, but this finely built runner has had too much training. He is a real champion, however, and quite equal to tackling Paul Jones, and A. R. Kiviat of America, and A. N. S. Jackson and P. J. Baker of England at a mile.

CYCLING CHAMPIONS.

The long looked for meeting between J. Johnson of Birmingham and W. J. Bailey of London has taken place, the former having the best of it. They came together in the final of a five miles' level race at Herne Hill last Saturday, other good riders being there to ensure a fast race. Bailey went out for position when two laps from home and he made a big effort to retain the lead. He was in front when the top of the straight was reached but had to give way to Johnson's splendid burst. The latter won from Liddle of Newcastle, Bailey giving up the struggle near the finish. This points to Johnson being the better rider, though one race in such an uncertain game as cycling hardly decides the point. Bailey has won the world's amateur sprint championship three times, whilst Johnson has taken most of the championship honours in England during the last two years and the pair are such good riders that it seems a pity they did not compete in the recent world's championship meeting in New Jersey.

BOXING.

Hughie Mehegan of Australia can now claim the light-weight championship of the British Empire by virtue of his victory over Matt Wells on Monday. It was a splendid contest until the end, when Wells committed a breach of the rules and was disqualified. The Englishman is the more scientific boxer of the two, but he did not appear to be able to hit hard enough to hurt Mehegan. The latter is as hard as nails and showed utter disregard for his rival's blow. After the half way mark, Wells commenced to show signs of his efforts and it really appears as though his illness robbed him of strength which he has not yet regained. Both men looked fairly "used up" during the fourteenth round and no wonder considering the pace at which they had fought. It was at the end of this round that Wells struck his rival after the gong had sounded. Mehegan slipped to his knees in trying to avoid the blow, and whilst he was down, Wells hit him again. Such a lapse on the part of the English champion is difficult to understand, but he soon recovered his head and shook the referee's hand to signify that he recognised the justice of his disqualification. It was a timely action and possibly prevented a disturbance, some of Wells' friends being much put out at the turn of events. The winner is a hard customer and his future matches will prove a draw. He is likely to meet Johnnie Summers, who drew with him in Australia, and also knocked him out in the nineteenth round of another contest. Wells also wants another chance and offers to box for £,1,000 aside.

TURF NOTES.

It is something out of the common to see two horses run two dead-heats in the same day. This happened at the Alexandra Park meeting however, Tinto and Myriad being the animals concerned, whilst Duller and F. Wootton were the jockeys. It was thought Wootton would score in the decider and his mount was made favourite, but Duller brought Tinto up in the last few strides, as in the first meeting. The fathers of the two young jockeys were greatly elated over the duel and toasted them in champagne after the second dead-heat. The incident recalls a double dead-heat at Sandown Park in 1888, when Deuce of Clubs and Sea Song were twice undivided. They then went out a third time when Deuce of Clubs won by a neck.

A stoppage of the bowels led to the death of Belleisle at Kingscleare early in the week. Lord Falmouth's filly ran four times last season and won each time. The daughter of Isinglass-Virginal was strongly fancied for this year's Oaks, but she failed to run up to her two year old form, though success in the Nassau Stakes pointed to her improvement. Her loss is a severe one, for apart from racing, she would have been, on her breeding, of great value at the stud.

FOOTBALL.

Rowland Hill paid a big compliment to the South African Rugby footballers this week. Speaking at a meeting of the Kent Rugby Union, he said in reference to the first tour, "It is no exaggeration to say that no body of sportsmen ever took part in football and fulfilled the task of being good sportsmen as those South Africans." This is high praise, indeed, and the players now en route for England will be sure of a hearty welcome.

Speaking of the coming tour it will probably mark a new era in International Rugby. The South Africans will be the guests of the Home authorities who will take risks of profit or loss. This does away with any charges of speculation against the visiting team, and the idea will probably be adopted when English teams visit South Africa.

SOCCER.

Splendid wins by visiting teams have been a feature of recent matches, Aston Villa, Blackburn Rovers and Everton having showed brilliant form, when playing Woolwich Arsenal, Sunderland and Derby County respectively.

An unfortunate accident to A. Ducat in the match between Aston Villa and Manchester City on Saturday, once more draws attention to the need of a change in the rules. Ducat collided with Jones and broke the small bone of his leg which will keep him out of football for some time. The ex-Woolwich Arsenal player is very popular whether kicking the football or playing cricket for Surrey and his speedy recovery is hoped for. Football is supposed to be played by equal sides, so far as numbers go, and it is about time the rules were altered to insist on this being so.

CRICKET.

The advance guard of the Australian cricketers were given a fine send off by their admirers when leaving London for the United States on Wednesday. The team which has visited England this year has not greatly distinguished itself and the final match against C. B. Fry's eleven at Bray resulted in their eighth defeat. The visitors made a poor show against the the match, the former getting four wickets in bowling of Hitch and Hearn on the last day of quick succession.

Unlike the Australians, the South Africans finished their tour in a blaze of glory. After being well behind at the half way stage, they rose to the occasion splendidly against the Gentlemen of England at Hastings. The latter were 131 for 4 wickets when the final day's play started, but Pegler bowled so well that the remaining six batsmen only added 33. Towards the end, Pegler took 4 wickets with 13 balls without a run being scored off him. Splendid batting by the visitors then enabled them to bring off an unexpected win. Faulkner and Taylor put on 121 runs for the first wicket, and after the fall of the fourth wicket, White and Stricker scored very fast, making the necessary 77 runs in 55 minutes. White drove with great power, his 43 including a 6 and seven 4's.

BIG PERFORMANCES.

The Champion County (Yorkshire) vs. The Rest of England match at the Oval this week, produced some sensational cricket. Hitch met with great success by taking 6 wickets for 74 runs in the first innings of Yorks. This was nothing to the performance of J. W. H. T. Douglas in the second venture, the Essex amateur bringing about a Yorkshire collapse by securing 7 wickets for 39 runs, six of his victims being bowled.

Grand batting by R. H. Spooner, who captained the rest, was another feature of the match, his innings of 130 in 3 hours and 10 mins. being better than it looks, the light being bad. Nor must the performance of Woolley and Hearne be overlooked. The former hit 51 in quick time, whilst the young Middlesex professional played a fine innings of 68, and took 2 wickets for 5 runs in the second innings of Yorkshire.

IN GENERAL.

J. H. Derbyshire won both the 220 and 440 yards southern swimming championships during the week.

A walking race from London to Brighton (52 1-4 miles) on Saturday resulted in favour of E. C. Horton in 8 hours, 40 mins. 20 secs.

L. Meredith showed some of his old form in an attack on the ten-miles motor paced amateur record at Herne Hill on Saturday. His time was 14 mins. 51 1-5 secs., which is two seconds better than C. H. Bartlett accomplished last June.

Bomb. Wells did a good performance on Sunday, by finishing second (from virtual scratch) after a dead-heat in a 120 yards handicap at Walthamston.

The reappearance of Vivian Woodward for Chelsea was marked by the amateur scoring three fine goals which went a long way towards the team's first win of the season.

B. Barry had publicly stated that there was a stage during his match with Arnst for the sculling championship when he found it difficult to keep on. That he did so, and finally triumphed, is a tribute to his determination.

A Sunbeam car of 12-16 h. p. covered 400 miles in 5 hours 5 mins 53 secs., at Brooklands' track on Tuesday, remarkable speed for such a low power car.

THE HAJ COMMITTEE.

A Press note issued yesterday stated that the Governor in Council had re-appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Haj Committee, Bombay for the term which will expire on the 15th September 1914:—Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim Mr. Sulaman Kassim Haji Mitha Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Subhani Khan Saheb Haji Ebrahim Haji Sumar Patel Mr. Nur Mahomed Haji Dada Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Mr. Abdul Kade Katkhatay Mirza Mahomedt Shiraz Kazi Kabirudin Bar-at-Law Mr. Abdul Razzak Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani.

THE P. and O. Co's. "Malwa" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of October 7th.

THE Simla hydro-electric scheme will probably be ready for opening in May next. in which case Sir Louis Dane will go up to Simla from Lahore to perform the opening ceremony.

ACCORDING to Pandit Satya Charan Shastri, it is not improbable that the Bengalis were the first to colonise the island of Sumatra. He is of opinion that they went even so far as the Philippines, Carolino and New Guinea in olden times from Penang which was then a penal settlement containing not a few Bengali convicts. There is now in Penang an old Hindu temple built by these Bengalis.

MONTENEGRO DECLARES WAR.

ACTION OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS FORESTALLED BY A FEW HOURS.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE FRONTIER.

PROFOUND SENSATION CAUSED IN LONDON BY THE OUTBREAK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETTINJE, Oct. 8.

Montenegro has declared war on Turkey.

LATER.

The Montenegrin *Charge d'Affaires* at Constantinople has informed the Porte to-day that Montenegro had declared war on Turkey.

There was heavy fighting all yesterday, nine battalions of Turks being opposed to the Malissoris at Tuzi, on the Montenegrin Frontier.

Montenegro has ordered its representative in Constantinople to quit that city and has handed passports to the Turkish representative in Cettinje.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Reuter states that the despatches from Cettinje, announcing the declaration of war, have produced a profound sensation in London, where neither the Foreign Office nor any Embassy has received news.

Montenegro has forestalled the action of the Powers by a few hours. The decision was evidently precipitated by the fighting on the borders of Montenegro.

LATER.

Fighting is still in progress at Tuzi.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.

The Government is anxious to allay misinterpretations of the reforms in connection with the proposed execution of the "Vilayets' Law." It announces that there is no question of autonomy for Macedonia or of the appointment of a Christian Governor-General.

The active war propaganda of the Union and Progress party is arousing apprehension. It is feared that any moderate action by the Government will be regarded as weakness, and will thus multiply the chances of war with the Balkan States.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Austrian and Russian Ministers to-day delivered to the Bulgarian and other Balkan Governments the representations of the Powers in favour of peace.

BRITAIN AND THE PROPOSALS.

The following cables were received before the above.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Reuter learns that, instead of Great Britain delaying her answer to the proposals for European action in regard to the Balkans, Sir Edward Grey acted with the greatest promptitude. He received the proposals only on Saturday and Sunday, and accepted forthwith.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

In conveying to M. Poincare, the Premier, the British assent to the proposals regarding the Balkans, Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, indicated the preference of the Foreign Office for individual rather than collective representations, on the ground that the latter, being unusual, had the aspect of a threat, which ought to be avoided.

THE WAR FEVER.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Constantinople, where the feeling prevails that the announcement of reforms under the Vilayets Law will not pacify the Confederacy. The opinion is expressed that matters have gone too far for war to be prevented.

The Parliaments at Belgrade and Sofia have adopted with acclamation Addresses approving the Speeches from the Throne, and expressing confidence that the united action of the Balkan States will secure lasting peace.

The troops of the Confederacy continue to move towards the frontiers amid scenes of enthusiasm.

AUSTRIAN ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has resolved to ask the Delegations for a supplementary credit of £11,000,000 for the purchase of howitzers, mountain guns, aeroplanes and war material.

The situation in the Balkans has varied considerably from day to day since it first became acute. Austria was the first of the Powers to realize adequately the possibilities of the friction between the States and Turkey, and, as will be remembered, Count von Berchtold, the Austrian Minister some weeks ago sounded the Powers regarding the situation. The course of diplomacy has been slow, although when the news came through that the Confederacy States were mobilising, the Powers combined to endeavour to prevent this extreme step from being taken.

On October 2nd a semi-official article published in Sofia declared that the moment had arrived for the effective intervention of the Powers with a view to securing the real autonomy of Macedonia while safeguarding the sovereignty of the Sultan. Previously, a Turkish ammunition convoy had been attacked by Montenegrin troops near Lake Scutari, but an apology was tendered to the Porte and so far as the outside world was concerned the matter was regarded as settled. A few days later, however, on October 1st Montenegro began to mobilize.

On October 5th further disquieting news was sent from Cettenji, the Montenegrin capital, whence it was reported that Turks had delivered an attack on the Turko-Montenegrin frontier, and on the same day it was also stated that it was expected that an ultimatum from the Confederacy, demanding autonomy for Macedonia, would be delivered on October 7th.

Meanwhile it was becoming evident that there was some out-standing question which prevented unanimity between the Powers. Reuter summed up the situation as follows (October 5th):—

"The difficulty of the European "steam-roller" getting to work is shown by an inspired statement issued in Paris last night, which, though couched in reassuring terms, declaring that the Powers are agreed with a view to pacific intervention in the Balkans, nevertheless admits that Austria has not yet notified her adhesion to the scheme, and that M. Poincare, the Premier, seconded by the Cabinets in London and Berlin, has been striving from the first to smooth Austro-Russian divergences, and that the reports of the progress of the Bulgarian mobilisation and excitement are regarded as serious symptoms."

Yesterday, however, we were given more reassuring news generally to the effect that the agreement of the Powers as to their action was complete, and the decision of the Porte to apply to the European Vilayets the reforms contained in the "Vilayets Law" elaborated in 1880 by the Ottoman delegates in agreement with the international Eastern Rumelia Commission with a view to the carrying out of the reforms provided for in Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin was regarded as the most promising indication of a break in the clouds up to the moment.

Our telegrams, published to-day, however, go to show that this has not been sufficient to deter Montenegro, acting no doubt in consultation with her neighbours, from opening hostilities before the hampered and belated diplomatic action of the Powers began, as indeed was anticipated in Constantinople.

Montenegro is the youngest independent country in Europe in the sense that only in 1909 were restrictions the Treaty of Berlin had imposed on her complete sovereignty, removed; that is, except the prohibition to erect fortifications at Antivari or along the Boyana.

The military forces of Montenegro are organized on a militia basis. According to the new Law of Military Service, published on May 1, 1910, every Montenegrin subject is liable to military service from January 1 of the year in which he completes the 18th to December 31 of that in which he completes the 62nd year of his age, i.e., for a total period of 45 years. This period is divided into: 2 years in the recruits' class, 33 years in the active army and 10 years in the reserve. During their term of service in the active army men are divided into two classes. To the first class are allotted those men who are considered fit for active service in any capacity, while to the second class are posted men who, owing to some physical defect, are only suited for the less arduous duties in the field, such as those connected with the transport, supply and medical services.

During the two years throughout which a man is classified as a recruit he is called up annually for a course of recruits' training.

The combined duration of these two courses is limited by law to twelve months, but in practice each annual course lasts only three months in the case of the artillery, or two months in that of the infantry and other services.

The army is organized even down to the smallest units upon a strictly territorial basis. It consists in time of peace of four divisions, three of which have three brigades while the fourth has only two. The brigade vary in strength from three to eight battalions the total number of battalions being 57. Each brigade has section of scouts 1 machine gun section 1 pioneer section 1 telegraph section and 1 medical section Each division has 1 divisonal artillery park and 1 lines of communication company. The cavalry arm is non-existent in the Montenegrin army.

The infantry are armed with Russian three-line rifles of the 1899 pattern; the artillery with various guns of not very recent model. The machine guns are of the Maxim pattern.

It may be remarked that in 1911 sufficient time had not elapsed since the promulgation of the new Law of Military Service for all the provisions of that Law to be brought into full effect, and the army was then regarded as still in a period of transition from its old organization to one more in conformity with the requirements of modern warfare.

The war strength of the Montenegrin army is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 men.

In addition to a large number of rifles of the older patterns, and some obsolete but still serviceable guns, the Montenegrins possess 35,000 '3 line' Russian magazine rifles, and 8 batteries of light Q. F. guns, all presented by the Czar to Prince Nicholas.

THE TROUBLE TO DATE.

The situation became threatening in August and on

Aug. 23.—Servian Cabinet resigned.

Aug. 24.—Massacre of Servians by Turks at Sienitza.

Aug. 25.—Population of Belgrade demanded that war be declared. At big meetings at Sofia populace demanded autonomy for Macedonia and Bulgarian mobilization reported in Constantinople that King of Montenegro had called his army out and attacked. Turkish Forts

Russia and Austria-Hungary urged the Porte to ratify the protocol of 1908 relating to the modification of the frontier in the Jezero district.

Sept. 2.—Emperor of Austria sanctioned Berchtold's proposals.

Vienna paper Reichspost declared that if Powers did not reach an understanding for joint measures Austria would be obliged to protect her own interests with a free hand.

Sept. 5.—Count von Berchtold made a second communication to the Powers elaborating his first.

Sept. 7.—Reported that the troubles on the Turco-Montenegrin frontier, and the war agitation in Bulgaria, arising out of the Kochana massacre, have now been followed by a series of affrays on the Turco-Greek frontier, culminating in an affair, in which the Turks lost seven killed and thirteen wounded.

Sept. 9.—Reported that Turkish soldiers ambushed and killed two Bulgarian corporals at the Frontier Post of Karatepe. Bulgaria is vigorously protesting at Constantinople, and demanding exemplary punishment of the offenders.

Message to the "Koelnische Zeitung," from St Petersburg, stated that the Russian Foreign Office is most pessimistic with regard to the situation in the Balkans. A catastrophe is thought possible any day.

A was semi-officially stated that at a meeting between the German Chancellor and Count von Berchtold, at Buchlau, all pending questions, notably those of the Near East were exhaustively discussed, and the complete agreement of Austria-Hungary and Germany on all points was once more established.

Sept. 11.—A Bulgarian caused bomb explosion at Doiren, Salonika, killing and injuring 50 people. The Bulgarian Minister drew the attention of the Porte to the incident in which Bulgarian corporals were killed, and demanded a cessation of firing on the frontier and the punishment of those responsible for the death of the two corporals. The Porte promised compliance.

Sept. 19.—The shooting of fourteen mountaineer prisoners by the Turks on ground that they attempted to escape has led to a fresh revolt of the Malissori who are threatening Scutari.

Sept. 21.—Reuter stated that though the reports of the alliance of the Balkan States are not confirmed the Balkan Legations in London have admitted that a "rapprochement" exists and that the situation is grave unless public excitement is allayed by reforms in the European provinces of Turkey.

Sept. 23.—M. Sazanoff proceeded to Balmoral. Servian Prime Minister declared to deputation his Government's intentions were peaceful.

The Porte issued a communication extending to all provinces the concessions recently granted to the Albanians, including military service for recruit in their own districts.

At Socialist meetings held in Sofia and other towns of Bulgaria a demand was made for Balkan Federated Republic in which Turkey should be included.

Sept. 24.—Russia pressed upon Turkey recently for reform M. Sazanoff, stating that unless the reforms were promptly introduced the Powers would be compelled to intervene though an authoritative Russian communique denies the use of these words.

Turkish authorities stopped Servian ammunition.

Sept. 25.—Count von Berchtold told the Austrian Delegation that his information justified the assumption that the present Government at Constantinople was diligently endeavouring to provide guarantees for the reasonable requirements of all nationalities. In conclusion Count von Berchtold said that the display of sheet lightning in the Balkans was in nowise reassuring, and diplomacy was on the alert to stifle at the outset a possible conflagration. Austria-Hungary had great interests at stake, and only when she was armed on sea and land could she look to the future with an easy mind.

Turkish Government decided to hold grand manœuvres in the Adrianople province at the beginning of October. The resolve was viewed with apprehension by diplomatists, as the nearness of the venue to the frontier might be a pretext for Bulgaria to mobilise or may endanger the position of the Bulgarian Cabinet, which is peacefully inclined.

Sept. 26.—Owing to Turks firing on a mail steamer off Samos the Greek Government made a vigorous protest to the Porte demanding an apology, the punishment of the offenders, and compensation.

Sept. 27.—Turkey ordered the release of the twenty cart-loads of ammunition, destined for Servia, which she had caused to be detained at Uskub.

Sept. 28.—Turkey revoked the permit for the forwarding of the Servian war material.

It was stated in Vienna, that Austria, backed by Russia, has warned Bulgaria that if she breaks the peace, she must bear the risk and responsibility alone.

Sept. 29.—The Servian Government detained eighteen cart-loads of Turkish ammunition at Belgrade.

Sept. 30—Servian mobilization ordered.
Turks Commandeer Greek ships.

Oct. 1.—Greek mobilization ordered,
All vessels flying the Greek flag recalled from Turkish waters.
Reported from Rome that the agreement between the Balkan States aims at obliging Turkey to settle the Macedonian question by granting autonomy in Macedonia.
Montenegro orders mobilization.
Servian troops proceed to the frontier.
Representatives of the Powers at all the capital advise that peace be maintained.

Oct. 2.—Turkish Cabinet rejects Servian ultimatum demanding the passage of war material
Greece protests against seizure of Greek ships.
Greek Crown Prince sworn in as Commander-in-Chief.
Greece purchases four destroyers.
French banks refuse loan to Bulgaria.

Oct. 3.—Ambassadors make renewed representations to Balkan States.
Fighting on Montenegrin frontier.
Roumania declares neutrality.

Oct. 4.—Fight reported between Bulgarians and Turks.
Republic proclaimed at Samos.
Greek reservists leave United States.
War meetings in Constantinople.

Oct. 5.—Turkish troops withdrawn from Samos.

Oct. 6.—The Porte asks the Powers for forcible intervention.

Oct. 7.—Agreement completed between the Power regarding steps to be taken.
Montenegro delares war.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

ROME, Oct. 8.

The Italian troops, yesterday, landed at Bombah, forty miles east of Derna. The Turks offered no resistance.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Ambitious Programme of the Cabinet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, Oct. 7.

Yar Mohammed Khan, a celebrated Fidai, who recently went over to Salar-ed-Dowleh's side, has been killed, and his followers totally defeated, in an encounter with the Government troops outside Kermanshah.

Salar-ed-Dowleh, who did not take part in the battle, is reported to have fled with the Government troops in pursuit.

Mukhbir-es-Sultaneh, Governor-General of Fars, is expected to reach Shiraz to-day.

The Persian Cabinet's new programme expresses the intention to re-open Parliament, to link up the Caspian Sea, or a point in Azerbaijan, with the Persian Gulf by means of a railway built with international capital, to restore order on the trade routes, and to organise an army of 28,000 men.

The Government, moreover, intends to approach England and Russia for an advance of £200,000.

CATTLE DISEASE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. Charles Bathurst, on the subject of the scientific commission which was to be sent from England to study foot and mouth disease in India, Mr. Runciman said that Mr. Wragg, a Board of Agriculture Veterinary Inspector, and Secretary of the Commission, together with Mr. Cabot, one of the Board's veterinary officers, had sailed on September 6th.

Major Holmes, of the Indian Veterinary Department, would co-operate with them.

Sir John Macfadyan would start at the end of November and supervise the work personally.

MR. MacCALLUM SCOTT.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith moved that the suspension of Mr. MacCallum Scott for the rest of the session be rescinded.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCallum Scott was suspended for defying the Speaker's summons to sit down after a series of questions put by the hon. member in reference to the Hoti Mardan case had been disposed of. His suspension was ordered on the 6th of August and was for the remainder of the session, including the autumn. On the same day, in the House of Commons, a statement by Mr. Scott was read, unreservedly regretting his disrespect towards the Speaker, who accepted the apology. Mr. Asquith then intimated that he would move that the suspension be rescinded when Parliament reassembled, and that has now been done.

NEW YORK SCANDALS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

Police-Lieutenant Becker was arraigned, yesterday, in connection with the gambling scandal. The tedious operation of selecting the jury is now in progress.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

It is understood that the Cabinet has agreed to increase the amount of the medical remuneration under the Insurance Act by a million.

THE MARCONI COMPANY.

Question of Contract to be Considered.

A SELECT COMMITTEE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.

On Friday next Mr. Herbert Samuel will move in the Commons that a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the circumstances of the conclusion of the agreement with the Marconi Company and the desirability of ratifying it.

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

Commons Discuss the new Regulations.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Buxton moved that the House consider the report of the "Titanic" disaster.

Several Unionists and Liberals complained that the new rules of the Board of Trade, that ships must carry enough life-boats to accommodate all their passengers, would endanger the seaworthiness of the ships.

Mr. Buxton pointed out that the rules were merely a draft, and said that 80 per cent. of the ships now carried a sufficiency of boats; therefore, it would not be any hardship to compel the remainder to imitate them.

He mentioned that the Bill enforcing the installation of wireless apparatus on passenger ships would be postponed, owing to International discussion on the subject.

The debate was adjourned.

HOME RULE BILL.

Disorder Expected in the House.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Mr. Asquith, on Thursday, will move a guillotine resolution, allotting thirty-two days for the passage of the Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons.

Seventeen days have already been devoted to discussion of the measure; therefore the Bill will altogether occupy 49 days, compared with 80 in 1893.

It is anticipated in the Lobby that there will be disorder on Thursday.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Serious Affront Offered to the Governor-General

SYDNEY, Oct. 7.

Lord Denman, Governor-General of the Commonwealth, was given a great ovation on leaving for Melbourne, because the New South Wales Government has appropriated Government House for administrative purposes.

The route to the station was lined by cheering crowds.

The Lord Mayor, in an address, expressed indignation at the circumstances in which Lord Denman left, as an unparalleled outrage on national hospitality.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

In the return match, the Australians defeated the Philadelphians by 50 runs.

BENCH AND BAR.

Dispensing Justice by the Standard of the Clock.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

There was breeze in the High Court when a Government appeal came up for hearing before Justices Chitty and Richardson this afternoon. It was an appeal against the order of the Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur acquitting one Cheddilal, who was convicted by a magistrate under the Registration Act. Mr. Hyam, counsel for the accused, after placing the facts, wanted to read the magistrate's judgment.

Chitty J.: Please go on, be quick.

Mr. Hyam: I shall go on as I think I should go on, and I think the way I am going on is the way all counsel should go on in conducting a case. I have got my duty to perform toward my client, and your lordships will allow me to perform it.

Chitty: Yes, yes; go on.

Mr. Hyam: I think your lordship's language to me is not what counsel expects from the Bench. I am sorry, I seem to have fallen on the frosty side of your lordship's favour to-day

Chitty J. No, you have not.

Counsel then proceeded with his arguments.

Chitty J. Please sit down, we have understood your case.

Mr. Hyam: But I have not finished.

Chitty J.: You are trifling with the Court's time. You have already spoken for more than two hours,

Mr. Hyam: I do not think your lordship can dispense justice by the standard of the clock.

Their lordships upheld the conviction of and the sentence on the accused.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, accompanied by staff, left on their autumn tour this morning under the usual salute. Lord Hardinge will visit Kashmir, the Punjab Canal Colonies, the Rajputana States and the Central Provinces, and arrive at Delhi on the 23rd of December next.

THE troops which will be present at the Viceroy's State entry into Delhi on the 23rd December will mostly be drawn from the Meerut Division, and efforts will be made to ensure their return to their stations in time for Christmas. The garrison of Delhi during the winter will consist of one Field Battery, the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, the 33rd Punjabis, and the 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. A detachment of the Viceroy's Bodyguard will also be at Delhi. The extra troops will be in camp between the Circuit House and the Kingsway railway station.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

Cross-Examination of the Complainant.

AN "INSULTING" QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

The hearing of the defamation case against Mr. Channing Arnold, editor and proprietor of the *Burma Critic*, at the instance of Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Mergui, was resumed to-day at the special sessions of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, before Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, and a jury.

Mr. G. Rutledge, Government Advocate, practically took up the whole day in reading to the jury the police diaries, the record of statements made to the police by various witnesses, and the proceedings at the enquiry before Mr. Andrew, District Magistrate, into the case against Captain McCormick.

At close upon 4 o'clock the complainant's examination was concluded, and his cross-examination by Mr. C. Hamlyn, counsel for the defence, commenced, and this had not concluded when the Court rose for the day. It will probably occupy the Court's attention for a day or two.

In the course of cross-examination complainant said, in reply to Mr. Hamlyn, that his (complainant's) conduct in the enquiry of the case against McCormick was perfectly normal and perfectly legal.

Mr. Hamlyn: And the embodiment of magisterial rectitude?

Complainant: Need I answer that?

Judge: I think that is unnecessarily insulting.

Mr. Hamlyn: Then this article is a tissue of falsehoods?

Complainant: Yes.

Mr. Hamlyn: Are you still of that opinion?

Complainant: Of course I am.

Complainant continuing, said that was as far as he was concerned. Why should he (Mr. Andrew) have communicated with Mr. Arnold, seeing that he had sullied his character and that he should have done his best to make amends? He (the complainant) thought the matter was too serious, and he took counsel's opinion on the articles, and finally took action against the accused.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Calcutta to have the Finest School in the World.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

The School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta, just sanctioned by the Secretary of State, is, according to the authorities interviewed in the city to-day, to be, ultimately, the finest school of its kind in the world.

They say that in no other city in the tropics are such a variety of diseases treated in the hospitals as in Calcutta, and the opportunities for research work are great.

In the school there will be a course, which will include lectures in Tropical Medicine, Pathology and Biology, with special reference to mosquitoes and other disease-carrying insects. Lectures will be given for the present by professors of the Medical College, but later it is expected that there will be a special staff. Provision is to be made for eight research workers, and facilities will be given, not only to members of the Indian Medical Service, but to others who wish to do research work. The school is expected to take eighteen months to build and equip, but it is hoped to start the first teaching course in a temporary building next cold weather.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Ladies' Meeting at the Mahratta Conference.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

A ladies' meeting in connection with the Depressed Classes Mission Mahratta Conference was held this evening, under the presidency of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade. About 150 ladies of the depressed classes were present.

The president exhorted women of the depressed classes to cultivate habits of cleanliness, as a result of which, she trusted, at no very distant date, the supposed contamination of their touch would disappear. Finally, she advised the women to have their girls educated, for education was the sure means of elevation to a higher social level.

SIKH CLAIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

A meeting of Sikhs was held, on Saturday, evening in the Rangoon Sikh Temple, at which resolutions were passed, asking that the Sikhs should be sufficiently represented in the Provincial Council in the Punjab as well as in the Imperial Council. The meeting also resolved that in the opinion of the meeting Sikhs should have special electorates in the principal Sikh districts in the Punjab to elect their representatives for municipal and district boards.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

The Malagon-Dawbong Railway (Burma) is expected to be completed about the end of 1913, provided that all goes well with the construction work, and that adequate funds are forthcoming. The bridge is declared to be a difficult piece of construction.

FATAL AFFRAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

A coachman named Siddiq was shot dead today in Phear's Lane, by an Armenian Jew named Lazarus Menas. There had been a quarrel between the owner of some hackney carriages and Menas, and the owner, it is alleged, told his men to teach Menas a lesson.

A crowd of coachmen and syces went to Menas' house and attempted to break in, and Menas fired at the crowd from an upper window. Siddiq was hit on the head and died shortly after.

The police arrested Menas on a charge of murder, and six others for rioting.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

To Meet at Calcutta next Friday.

THE COAL TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

The Conference which has been appointed to enquire into certain matters affecting the carriage of coal on the East Indian, the Bengal Nagpur and the Eastern Bengal State Railways will hold a preliminary meeting in Calcutta on Friday the 11th of October. The President of the Railway Board, Sir F. R. Wynne, will preside and Mr. G. R. Dawson, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, and Mr. R. W. Church, Mining Engineer Railway Board, will also attend. Sir Frederick Dumayne will represent the Calcutta Port Commissioners, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will be represented by Mr. A. M. Monteith, the President of the Chamber, and Mr. W. A. Lee, Mr. E. W. Bowrey and Mr. W. A. Ironside have been appointed as the delegates of the Indian Mining Association, and the Upper India Chamber will also be represented.

It is anticipated that the Conference will proceed to the colliery districts as soon as may be convenient after the preliminary meeting.

BANGALORE FORGERY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 8.

The charge of forgery brought by Mr. J. Eyles, late Secretary, Bowring Institute, against Mr. A. Meyer, Vice-President of that Institute, was heard before Mr. Richards to-day.

Mr. B. Lawrence, counsel for the accused, took a preliminary objection that the complainant did not disclose the offence as specifically required by section 469. The Magistrate held that the sworn statement of the complainant was sufficiently clear.

The first witness examined was Mr. C. Plunkett, present Secretary of the Institute, who produced the original of the annual report of the Institute which had been drafted by the complainant and sent to the press with the approval of the committee, also the proof of the same showing the accused's alteration of the paragraph complained of, over the complainant's signature.

Complainant then gave evidence at much length tending to show personal feeling on the part of the accused, not only in dismissing him, but by altering the report so as to read that complainant had failed in his duty by not taking stock of the Institute's property,

The printing press manager next deposed that the accused called at the press and revised the proof in the manner complained of.

Mr. O. J. Bird, President of the Institute, the last witness examined, said that the accused had consulted the committee before making the alteration in the report.

The trial was adjourned till to-morrow.

DAGSHAI SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8,

The Dagshai shooting case came up in the Chief Court to-day before the Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Reid. Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, prosecuted and Mr. Leonard Saunders, barrister of Simla, defended. The charge against the accused, Rifleman Britland, of the King's Own Rifles, Dagshai, was under Sec. 302 I. P. C, of intentionally causing the death of Rifleman Empson on the morning of 17th August. The accused pleaded "not guilty."

The prosecution evidence showed that the accused and deceased were originally friends, but somehow quarrelled and a fortnight before the occurrence Britland received a severe thrashing from Empson and was sent to hospital,

The defence evidence referred to a misunderstanding growing between the two sometime before the occurrence. The defence of the accused was that the deceased persecuted him and reduced him to a state of utter mental collapse. Accused took out a cartridge to commit suicide after a long troublesome night with the deceased, but was afraid. Then he thought of firing over Empson's head to cause an enquiry to be made, but Empson got in the way. The death was an accident which was never intended.

The case was adjourned.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A Librarian's Club.

In connection with the movement of Travelling Free Libraries, started by the Social Service League, Bombay, a further step has been taken by the promoters by starting a librarians' club. The League has now sent out among the backward classes of the community libraries of Marathi books and 12 of Gujarathi books. Nearly half the number of libraries are at present given to the depressed classes. Each box of books contains 50 volumes, of which nearly half the number being to wholesome light literature, with about ten on biography and history, five on religion and mythology, 40 on miscellaneous subjects such as travel, sanitation and hygiene, essays, etc.

The Librarian's Club is started with the idea of bringing together the persons who are in charge of the travelling libraries, in order that they may be interested in the method of the working of the libraries, and in order to give them an opportunity of making suggestions from time to time as regards the best working of the institution. The meeting of the Club will also be utilized to give those persons who are working in connection with the movement, a knowledge of the progress that is made in other countries, especially in America. The first meeting of the Club took place on last Saturday at the office of the League and was attended by about 20 librarians. Mr. Amin, who is in charge of the travelling libraries at Baroda, also attended. Mr. N.M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, in opening the meeting, traced the growth of the library movement in civilized countries and in India. He referred to the finding of the remains of a library on the site of ancient Babylon, carved bricks forming the books of the library, and to the libraries at Alexandra and Rome. He also referred to the Library Act of 1850 in England and detailed the several uses to which the library is put in America. He then impressed upon the librarians the duty of trying their best to find out readers for the books in their charge, to take care of the books and keep a regular record of the work done.

In the course of the discussion that took place a librarian named Mr. Subhedar, belonging to the depressed class, suggested that the League should send its volunteers twice or thrice a week to read out books for the benefit of those who could not read. He also suggested that as some of the ignorant people objected to signing their names in the issue books, as was required according to the rules, he might be permitted to give books to them in the beginning without insisting on having their signatures. Messrs. Amin, Lalay and Bole took part in the discussion. The next meeting of the Club will be held on 17th November. Mr. Narayan Dhondoo Kadam, a librarian, will make some suggestions as regards the working of the libraries.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

POONA AND THE GOVERNOR

Representative Farewell Gathering.

A NOTABLE FUNCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

It was a happy idea conceived by a few of the leading residents of the city, Suburban Municipality and Cantonment of Poona, to give a public farewell to their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, on their final departure from Poona. An influential committee, consisting of, amongst others, the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis, the Commissioner, Major-General Barter, commanding the Poona Brigade, Mr. Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Swifte, the Collector, Sirdar Coopuswami Mudliar, Sirdar Byramjee Pudamjee and Mr. Dastur, Khan Bahadur, was formed, and their efforts culminated on Monday evening last in a most successful social event. It was a fully representative gathering that met to bid farewell to Sir George and Lady Clarke, and if numbers are any criterion of the esteem and regard in which their Excellencies are held in Poona, they must have felt very gratified when they surveyed the large gathering around them.

The Council Hall and its gardens, in which the function was held, were beautifully illuminated with coloured lamps and chinese lanterns. A series of arches had also been erected in the grounds to guard against the contingency of rain. The interior of the hall had been prepared and was most tastefully decorated in a scheme of white and yellow. Festoons of flowers stretched from balcony to balcony. Fortunately for those present the weather was propitious and in consequence this room was little required. A steady influx of guests commenced at 9 p. m. and by 10 p. m. there must have been quite 500 present. Punctually at 10 p.m. their Excellencies motored up, and instantly the massed bands struck up the National Anthem.

After inspecting the guard of honour, with colours, furnished by the 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, their Excellencies entered the Council Hall, where the members of the committee were presented. This ceremony was not of long duration, and they again re-entered the grounds, where they were conducted to a specially erected and decorated dais, surmounted by an illuminated crown. Here they conversed with a number of ladies and gentlemen who were presented.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when their Excellencies took their departure, and by permission of the commanding officers and officers, the massed bands of the Poona garrison played select ons of music.

It had been originally arranged that there should be a torchlight tattoo by the massed drums of the garrison, but owing to the heavy storm of the previous evening, which made the Gymkhana ground unfit for this purpose, it had to be cancelled.

Soon after 11 p.m. a delightful evening was brought to a close by the sounding of the "Last Post" by the massed bugles, and the playing by the massed bands of the favourite hymn of the late King-Emperor, "Abide with me," and the National Anthem.

This was the signal for the departure of the guests

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Conditions in the Presidency and Sind in 1911.

A Press Note issued yesterday contained the following Resolution on the Report on the Sanitary Department for the year 1911.

With the exception of a marked increase in the plague mortality the public health during the year was on the whole good. There was an appreciable increase in the number of births, the total of which exceeded by 88,000 the mean of the past decennium, and a slight decrease in that of deaths. The fact that the birth-rate showed an apparent decline—36·00 per mille as against 37·32—is explained by the fact that the present ratio is based on the higher figure of population recorded at the census of 1911 The general death-rate for the year was 28·35 per mille, a ratio which, even allowing for the same disturbing factor, compares favourably with the decennial mean of 32·63.

The defective manner in which the registration of births is effected in Sind is evidenced by the fact that the rate returned for that province was only 20·49 per mille, while the lowest rate recorded for any district in the Presidency proper was 31.79. Sind is the only area in which the rural birth-rate as reported falls behind the urban, a circumstance which is no doubt accounted for by the enhanced difficulty of obtaining anything approaching to accurate records in the case of the scattered hamlets, over which the rural population of the province is diffused. There is no reason, however, why this state of affairs should not be improved, if the importance which Government attach to the prompt reporting of domestic occurrences is sufficiently impressed on the minds of the people, and Government trust that the district officers of the province will personally exert themselves in this direction.

With regard to the general death-rate, a noteworthy feature is the appreciable decline in the rate of infant mortality, the deaths among children under five years of age having fallen from 115 per 1,000 living to 75. In Bombay City, where a relatively very high ratio of mortality among infants has always been recorded, there was a decline during the year from 435·57 to 382 53, and the results reported of the operations of the special nursing staff for confinement cases among the poorer classes are distinctly encouraging.

The number of deaths from plague rose from 25 to 100 thousand, the latter figure not having been approached since the year 1907. The Southern Division was visited with special severity, no less than 61 per cent. of the total number of deaths occurring in the three districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur. It is satisfactory to note, however, the great advance made in the popularization of plague inoculation. The number of inoculation during the year under review was more than treble the number for the preceding year. The fact that among the 93,000 persons inoculated only 38 fatal cases occurred, of which 32 must be considered as having been already in the incubation stage at the time of operating, affords striking testimony to the efficacy of this preventive measure.

There was some increase in the cholera mortality, though no serious outbreak occurred. The small-pox statistics continue to indicate the desirability, not only in their own interest but also in those of the surrounding country, of introducing compulsory vaccination in certain urban areas, notably Hyderabad and Shikarpur. Government have observed with satisfaction the successful co-operation, under the example of the Collector, of the revenue officers of the Karachi district with the sanitary staff in inducing the people to submit to vaccination and so to protect themselves against an impending epidemic.

The anti-malarial operations of the special staff of sub-assistant surgeons deputed to selected districts were repeated during the year, but partly owing to the delay in commencing work and partly by reason of the diminished prevalence of the disease, the success of this measure does not appear to have been so pronounced as during the earlier period. The preliminary collection of data for the selection of the most affected malarial tracts has been completed, and as a result of the information thus acquired proposals are now under consideration for the commencement of the detailed survey of malarial conditions in Sind and Kanara. Another anti-malarial measure instituted during the year was the distribution for retail sale and free issue of a large quantity of quinine in the form of "treatments."

The expenditure by municipalities in connexion with public health increased by Rs. 2,83,000. In the case of local board, on the other hand, there was a falling off of three-quarters of a lakh in connexion with water-supply, drainage and other sanitary improvements, but the expenditure under the head "medical," rose notably. The Government grants aggregated 8 1-4 lakhs as against 7 3-4 lakhs in the preceding year.

There is considerable divergence of opinion regarding the utility of sanitary committees. Their shortcomings are principally attributable, however, to the exiguous nature of their resources. Little in the way of sanitary improvement can be expected from bodies whose average annual expenditure barely exceeds Rs. 400. The possibility of raising status of the more important villages now served by sanitary committee to that of notified areas should be borne in mind, since the systematic development of sanitation in semi-unban areas appears to lie on those lines.

The health administration of the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Aden continued to be efficient. At Karachi the reclamation of the site for the new disinfection camp was completed during the year, and the work of construction was commenced.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Dispute over Surat Burial Ground.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal filed by Ohhotumia Abdool Rahman, in a suit in which Sayad Husein Valad Abdul Sariff and another sought for a declaration that they had a right to bury their dead in a certain portion of the Mirja Swami Masjid situated at Surat, and to put flowers on the tombs there, and have prayers recited, and for an injunction restraining the defendant from obstructing them in their enjoyment of the above rights.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the appellant, and Mr. L. A. Shah for the first respondent.

The defendant alleged that he was the Mutwali of the Masjid referred to, and that it rested with him to decide whether space should be given to bury a dead body or not. The first plaintiff wanted to have him removed from his office as Mutwali, and brought a suit against him in which he failed. There was bad feeling between the parties.

Mr. Naginlal Desai, the joint Subordinate Judge of Surat, who tried the suit, declared that the plaintiffs had a right to bury their dead in the disputed spot, and that they had a right to throw flowers on the tombs there and to recite rojas. He further directed that the defendant be restrained from obstructing the plaintiffs in the enjoyment of the said right.

The appeal of the defendant was dismissed by Mr. Modi, First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat.

Before their lordships, Mr. Manubhai on behalf of the appellant contended that the grant of the private rights claimed by the plaintiffs in this case would amount to an invasion of the charitable property endowed by the Wakf.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said, that the Wakfnama relied on, although technically put in, had never been translated, and as it was in Persian, the Court was unaware of its contents. The plaintiffs based their claim upon immemorial usage, saying that for over a century they had been burying their dead in this compound. The plaintiffs, who were Imams attached to the mosque, had for a period, possibly extending over a century, been in the habit of burying their dead in this compound. This practice had been pursued as of right under the eyes of the defendant and his predecessors without protest or objection on their part. To a right exercised for such a protracted period a legal origin rather than an illegal origin must, it is possible, be ascribed. On the pleadings there was no difficulty in ascribing a legal origin. The Court was of opinion that it was now too late for the appellant to fall back on an argument of which his opponent had not till now had notice, and which for its proper adjudication would require the taking of evidence.

The Court accordingly confirmed the decree of the lower court, and dismissid the appeal with costs.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Heston disposed of a suit in which Keshowlal Ghotalal prayed for an order to take accounts from Valji Kanji and Khimchand Chandiram, in connection with a partnership transaction.

Mr. Jaykar appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Mirza for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that he and the defendants entered into a partnership on the 11th of August, 1906, to start a business as commission agents in Karachi. It was agreed that the plaintiff and the first defendant should manage the business, while the second defendant was to be a sleeping partner. The plaintiff alleged that he had paid sums aggregating to about Rs. 10,000 on account and other payments. The partnership was dissolved on the 5th of August, 1908; before dissolution the defendants were asked to give accounts of the partnership, but they failed to do so. The plaintiff further alleged that the first defendant had misappropriated sums amounting to over Rs. 30,000.

The first defendant said that the partnership was dissolved in July, 1908. He denied that the plaintiff had invested Rs. 10,000 in the business and further denied that he had misappropriated Rs. 30,000, as alleged by the plaintiff.

The Court held that the suit was barred by limitation, and dismissed it with costs.

"EXTORTIONATE PRICE OF JEWELLERY.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit filed by Mr. Droz Amstutz, a jeweller, in which he claimed to recover from Abdul Razak Haji Saleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Dadyshet, and Mr. E. S. Reuben, a sum of Rs. 4,400, the amount of a promissory note passed by Abdul Razak in favour of Dadyshet, and endorsed by Dadyshet to Reuben, being the price fixed for a diamond star and a pair of diamond earrings sold to Abdul Razak. The pro-note was endorsed by Reuben to the plaintiff, who was the original owner of the articles of jewellery sold to Abdul Razak.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. K. S. Kanga, instructed by Mr. Munchershaw, appeared for the first defendant. The second and third defendants were absent.

The plaintiff in this suit entered into an agreement with one E. S. Reuben, under which he was to deliver to Reuben from time to time jewellery upon trust for sale at an agreed price, the jewellery until sold continuing to be the property of the plaintiff. Reuben employed two men named Parekh and Dadyshet to sell some of the plaintiff's jewellery. Reuben fixed the price at which they were to sell and paid them a commission of 30 per cent. on the price. Towards the end of October 1911, the first defendant, Abdul Razak, a young man, met Parekh at Poona. Parekh told him that he had some jewellery to sell and arranged to meet him at the Taj Mahal Hotel at Bombay. Parekh and Dadyshett then met him at the Taj and showed him a diamond star and a pair of diamond earrings. Abdul Razak purchased these articles for Rs. 4,400, and passed a promissory note for that amount to Dadyshet, and also signed a letter to the effect that he had purchased the jewellery. Both the pro-note and the letter were written out by Dadyshet, who endorsed the note to Reuben. On the 4th November, Reuben was debited in the plaintiff's sale book with the agreed price of a large number of articles of jewellery totalling Rs. 11,500, including Rs. 1,735 as the price of the pair of diamond star and earrings sold to Abdul Razak. On the 9th of November, Reuben handed over to Mr. Nopper, the plaintiff's constituted attorney, the pro-note for Rs. 4,400 duly endorsed. The plaintiff then wrote to Abdul Razak, but he did not get the letter as he left for Delhi soon after signing the pro-note. On the 6th of January the plaintiff filed a suit against Abdul Razak, Dadyshet and Reuben.

The first defendant, Abdul Razak's case was that he did not purchase the jewellery, but merely took it on approval, the pro-note being given as security on the understanding that if he brought back the jewellery within four days he was to get back the pro-note. He got the jewellery valued in the market, when it was found to be worth only Rs. 1,500. He then saw Reuben and Dadyshett and asked them to return the pro-note, but he was put off with various pretexts. He had to go to Delhi meantime and so he gave the articles to a friend to take them to his solicitors.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, observed that there was no doubt that the price asked for by Parekh and Dadyshett for the articles was clearly extortionate. The first defendant could have bought them at a price of Rs. 2,500, as Mr. Nopper very fairly admitted that Rs. 1,735 was the wholesale price for them. The first defendant, however, had not taken adequate steps to protect himself in the event of Reuben negotiating his pro-note. This was probably due to his inexperience and to the fact he was anxious to get to Delhi for the Darbar. It could not, however, be contended that Abdul Razak did not sign and deliver the pro-note to Dadyshet as a negotiable instrument. After discussing the liability of the first defendant his lordship held that the result was unfortunate for the first defendant. He must seek redress against Dadyshett and Reuben, if he wished to do so, in another suit. The court passed a decree against all the defendants for Rs. 4,551. with interest at one and a half per cent. per mensem from 4th January, 1912, on Rs. 4,400 till judgment; with cost and interest on judgment at six per cent. as against the first defendant; with Rs. 150 costs and costs of summons of 24th January, 1912 and interest on judgment at six per cent. as against the second defendant; and with 150 rupees costs and interest on judgment against the third defendant. The plaintiff to be at liberty to take out the money paid into court toward the satisfaction of his decree.

SHORT CAUSES.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the following short causes among others :—

W. W. WEATHERAL AND OTHERS.

James Pearson filed a suit against W. W. Weatheral and others to recover a sum of Rs. 2,616 on a promissory-note passed by the first defendant, who carried on coach building business at Allahabad under the name of W. S. Thorns and Company.

Mr. Dhunji Shah, instructed by Messrs. Dastur and Company, appeared for the plaintiff.

The goods supplied were carriage wheels, tyres and other articles required for coach building purposes. The first defendants acknowledged the debt and the second, third and the fourth defendants were partners and had stood security for the first defendant.

His lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed.

KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI.

In this suit Shamal Mulji sought to recover from Krishnarao Ambalal Desai a sum of Rs. 4,000 on a promissory note passed by the latter. Rs. 500 had been paid as part payment. The defendant had applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Court, but that court had refused to adjudicate him an insolvent.

A decree for the amount claimed was passed.

A NEW BARRISTER.

Yesterday, before Justice Heaton was enrolled as a barrister Mr. Shantavan N. Athavale, graduate of the Allahabad University, who was called to the bar from Gray's Inn. Mr. Athavale is a son of the late Revd. Athavale, a well-known, missionary of the S. P. G., who was for many years stationed at Poona, Ahmednagar and Kolhapur. An elder brother of the new barrister is a High Court pleader, practising mostly in the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. Shantavan is the first Indian Christian barrister in the Bombay Presidency.

THE POLICE COURTS.

DISPUTED TAXI FARE.

In the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. F. Thomas, assistant accountant in Messrs. Cox and Co., appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. G. Wittenbury, owner and driver of a taxi-cab, of failing to pay the legal fare.

The complainant alleged that he was a member of the European Taxi-cab Drivers' Association. The office of the association was maintained by members who paid a monthly subscription. The accused engaged his car for a trip to Vehar and back. The complainant's driver informed him that the fare as indicated by the meter was Rs. 32-10, but the accused refused to pay more than Rs. 25.

The accused said he had telephoned to the Association's office, and in reply to his enquiry was told that the fare to Vear and back was Rs. 30. Eventually an arrangement was come to for Rs. 25. He ordered the taxi at 11-30 a. m. and used it until 6 p. m. When the driver demanded his fare he offered Rs. 25 in payment, and referred him to the telephone messsge, The driver refused to take Rs. 25.

The complainant admitted that it was not unusual to engage a taxi by telephone.

The magistrate held that in the circumstances the responsibility of the accused had ceased. The amount of the fare was adjudged to be Rs. 25 which the accused paid.

DISHONEST STAMPER.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ramchandra Narayen, stamper employed at the General Post Office, was charged by Mr. Sampatrao Shamrao, Taird Assistant Postmaster, with having detained, opened and destroyed two letters on the 5th instant.

The complaint was that the accused was seen to conceal two letters and on a search being made the letters were found on him. He had opened them.

The accused pleaded guilty and the magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that the accused must have opened the letters in the expectation of finding currency-notes in them.

A TECHNICAL OFFENCE.

Abraham Moses Sargan and Elias Hai Salem were charged before Mr. Oliveira, at Mazagon, with kidnapping a girl of nine years named Anna Aaron, from the lawful guardianship of her mother, Rebecca Aron.

The mother of the girl stated that on Saturday last she saw the second accused take the girl away by force.

The evidence showed that the first accused was the uncle of the girl and her mother, the complainant, was alleged not to be leading an exemplary life. So the first accused took the girl away.

His Worship thought that only a technical offence had been committed. The first accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and the second accused was discharged. The girl was ordered to be restored to her mother.

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

A great deal of nonsense is sure to be said in the next ten days about the Battle of the Boyne and of the shattering blow it was to Rome, wrote the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" on September 20. It might be worth the while of some of the Orange orators to inquire if this really was the case. In "revolutionary Ireland and its settlement," written by Mr. R. H. Murray, a protestant clergyman and a member of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a very different story. He sets it down that when the news of William's victory became known in Europe, it produced dismay in Paris, but it caused rejoicing in Rome, where the Pope celebrated the occasion by illuminating the Vatican and holding a special "Te Deum" of thanksgiving in St. Peter's. At the time the Roman Pontiff was at odds with Louis XIV., whose instrument James II. was, but the gigantic ambitions of Louis were checked by the Battle of the Boyne. The Orangemen were really doing the Pope's work when they defeated the Jacobites on the glorious Twelfth. Innocent II. had since 1682 been at daggers drawn with Louis XIV., who seemed at that period to be drifting into an antagonism with the Holy See over the Papal claims as complete as that of Henry VIII., and like Henry VIII, he had the support of a considerable section of the clergy of the country. A succession of able writers, says Bishop Barry in "The Papacy and Modern Times, had published abroad or were still expounding the doctrine of a Royal supremacy not much more limited than was maintained by Hooker and Andrewes. Even Bossuet was so far misled (so his Catholic apologists say) by Hobbes that he went very far in exalting the Royal prerogative. Anyway, French bishops subscribed to the four Articles which denied the infallibility of the Pope "exeathedre." The result of this was that the Papacy gave Louis no support in his dragonnades against the Huguenots, and looked coolly on James II. (for James II. was regarded as Louis's tool) in favour of Catholicism in England. Indeed, the Papacy supported William of Orange on the Rhine against Louis, and used no efforts to prevent his expedition against England. Papal policy until after the Battle of Blenheim continued to be both anti-Bourbon and anti-Stuart. In 1697, long after the Boyne, feeling in Rome was strongly anti-Jacobite. There can, indeed, be little doubt that if Louis XIV. had triumphed in the War of the Spanish Succession his "Gallicanism" would have proved fatal to Ultramontane claims and he would have ended his career as a French Henry VIII.

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SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Semi-finals in the Rovers' Tournament.

DORSETS (3): CHESHIRES (1)

The second game in the semi-finals in the Rovers' Tournament was played yesterday evening between the Dorsets and the Cheshires, the former winning the match by three goals to one.

For the first fifteen minutes both sides were unsettled and there was a good deal of hard kicking. Things brightened up, however, when the Dorsets combined and with a smart run down Holness, their inner left, scored from a well placed shot. Shortly after their centre forward lost a fine opportunity of adding to the score. The Cheshires then took things more seriously and Eden was nearly through when "hands" just outside the penalty area against the Dorsets prevented his scoring. The free kick was however well taken by Towson, the centre half and by a neatly placed shot the two teams were placed on equal terms.

Both goals were now visited by turn till Rayner for the Dorsets notched a second before the close of half-time when the score was :—

Dorsets..... 2 goals
Cheshires..... 1 goal

The opening stages of the second half saw the Dorsets to better advantage and after keeping the Cheshires confined to their own quarters for the best part of fifteen minutes, Holness scored a third point. The Dorsets maintained their superiority till the end of the game, The final score was :—

Dorsets..... 3 goals
Cheshires..... 1 goal.

Teams :—

Dorsets : Goal, Bartlett ; backs, Emerson and Gough ; half-backs, Dunn, Parsons and Nicholls ; forwards, Whyte, Sanger, Holness, Smooker and Rayner.

Cheshires : Goal, Jones ; backs, Bayley and Osborne ; half-backs, Price, Towson and Robinson ; forwards, Hughes, Moore, Gilwin, Eden and Hackney.

LESLIE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The run for the Leslie Challenge Shield this evening, at 5-45 at the Cooperage, will be between representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Dorsets.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

The yachting season in Bombay will now shortly commence and from all appearances the keenness and enthusiasm which was the outstanding feature of last year's racing will be fully maintained during the coming year.

It is with great pleasure that we see such names as Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Capt. Gloster and Mr. E. C. Reade, amongst the list of owners, the first two being wellknown as skilful yachtsmen and the advent of the last named assuredly demonstrating the superiority of yachting to horse-racing as a sport!

It seems an extraordinary thing when one considers the beautiful harbour, the convenience of the moorings and the cheapness of the sport, that more people do not avail themselves of such healthy and exciting recreation.

Two new G-metre boats are coming out, "Oynthia" and "Cingalee," the first named having been purchased by the Officers of the R. E., and this class should provide very interesting racing. "Maya", which last year had it pretty much her own way, will have to buck up and sail for all she is worth. "Gelts," a 7-metre boat, only two years old, is for sale, and offers a good opportunity for anyone who wants a 1st class metre boat without the trouble of getting her out from home. Then again "Ishnan," 7 metre winner of innumerable flags during the last two years at home, is to be had cheap for the asking.

In B. class "Tirixie" has changed hands and, if her present owner is as successful with her as he has been all his life, both here and at home, with centre board boats, she ought to have a goodly show of winning flags at the end of the season.

Amongst the Tomtits, the most sporting class of all, there are many changes, losses and additions to record. Two have been sold to Bhopal to sail in the lake there. (May they be as popular as the Naini Tal O. D's.). "Jenny Wren", "Lapwing", "Curlew" "Maud" and "Valkyrie", have changed hands and one hears that three new ones are being built. The more the better as the popularity of the 'Tomtit is never likely to wane, and it is one of the prettiest sights imaginable to see 10 and 12 of these craft crossing the line to a good start.

An innovation this year was the inter-club race with Naini Tal and as this is to be an annual meeting, it is likely to increase considerably the enthusiasm for the sport. Although the wind there is fluky, the surroundings and climate are perfect and it is rumoured that one of the Bombay team, which recently went there, said that the beer was quite good. In the first test Bombay did not do much good, though it must be granted the considering the boats and the peculiar advantage of an intimate knowledge of local conditions, they were not disgraced. As a matter of fact all three races were brimful of exciting and keen racing. Sometime in March the Naini team are coming here and from the almanack it looks as though they will have spring tides to battle with. May they enjoy their racing as much as we did!

"Mahasnuka" the Yacht Club 8 metre boat, which had the misfortune to lose her mast last season, is being painted and fitted out and a new mast has been obtained for her. She has proved a popular yacht, especially for Sunday cruises, though so far as racing goes she has not done as well as was expected. Let us see what the coming season will bring forth. Assuredly the yachting season is beginning. One sees a sprinkling of peaked caps in the bar, favourite corners, on the Yacht Club lawn are now filled up by men eagerly discussing the merits of their respective yachts, some deploring their bad luck last year, but all, without reception, very optimistic about the coming season.

Last year Eileen IV won the Scovell Challenge Shield for the best cruise of the season, but it must be said she had no competition to fight against. This year it should be very different "Minx" "Rauzo" and "Sitara—to say nothing of the B class—are all good cruising boats and one hears that at least two of them are going to make a desperate attempt to gain the trophy. Apart from this, the Saturday's cruising races were very popular and there seems no reason why there should not be more of them this season.

Taken all round the prospects for the coming season are excellent and it only remains to hope that they will bear out their promise and that the winds will be continunal and fresh.

"BOWSPRIT."

BOXING AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

The following are the results of last night boxing :—

8st. 7lbs. open to the Battalion.—Pte. Wyatt lost to Lce.-Cpl. Lord on points. Pte. Brown knocked out Pte. Harris in the first round.

Light-weight, open to all India, semi-final.—Corporal Brownsword (Leicestershire Regt.) lost to Lce.-Cpl. Miles (K. S. L. I.), by a narrow margin. Pte. Smith (7th Dragon Guards) lost to Pte. Fisher (Cameron Highlanders).

9st. 7lbs. open to the Battalion.—Pte. Powell v. Pte. Allum-Allum attacked strongly, but he was soon floored by Howel, who sent him to the ground with a fine hook. Being too impatient to finish the fight, he would not stand back and let his opponent get up. The latter was counted out, but the referee awarded him the fight on the foul, because of Allum's refusal to stand clear to allow him to get up. It was a regrettable incident as Allum had the fight in his hands. Pte. Clarke lost to Pte. Furness. Pte. Morris vs. Pte. Walker, Walker won on points.

Special six round (Feather-weight contest).—Driver Chandler, v. Battery R. H. A., Finalist, Delhi Durbar Tournament, vs. Driver Sampson, S. Battery, R. H. A. Champion Feather Weight, United Provinces. This was a very disappointing contest, Sampson doing hardly any of the fighting. Chandler knocked his man out in the fourth round.

9st 7lbs, open to the Division.—Driver Bosley, S. Battery, R. H. A. vs. Pte Phillips (K. S. L. I.). This was a narrow win for Bosley. Pte Steeples (Leicestershire Regt) vs. Pte Richards (K. S. L. I.). Steeples managed to score a few points and won, the result being loudly cheered.

Middle weight competition, open to all India.—Pte Cheverill vs Pte Blake. Blake put his man to sleep with a lovely half hook on the point of the jaw in the 2nd round.

10st 7lbs open to the Division;—Gunner Humphries (S. Battery, R. H. A.) vs Pte Evans 7th D. G.). An extra round was ordered. Humphries opened strongly and won by a narrow margin. Driver Wright (S. Battery, R.H.A.) vs Pte Ashbourne (Leicestershire Regt). Ashbourne's was a very popular victory.

Special six round contest.—Corporal Brownsword (Leicestershire Regt.) beat Pte Smith (7th D. G.). This was undoubtedly the best and cleanest match of the evening, both men exhibiting good fighting although Brownsword possessed better science. In the sixth round both were very tired and little hard hitting was seen. Brownsword fully deserved his victory.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The programme for each day of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports will (subject to any alterations approved by the Committee) be as follows :—

Tuesday, 15th October.—Jumping (horses); Tent-pegging (ponies); Polo Ball Race; Bending Race; Led Horse Race; Crawford Market Stakes (Ladies' Nomination), and Pony Scurry.

Thursday, 17th October.—Jumping (ponies); Tent-pegging (horses); V. C. Race; Unsaddling Race; Chatty Race; Pre-Raphaelite Stakes (Ladies' Nomination), and Horse Scurry.

Saturday, 19th October.—Section Jumping; Section Tent-pegging; Section Tug-of-War; Balaclava Melee; Lloyd Lindsay; Aunt Sally Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).

MAIL NOTES.

X-RAY MARTYR.

Mlle. Marie Weidenmann, the first woman to fall victim to the cause of duty to the effects of the X-rays, has just been decorated with the medal of honour by the French Minister of the Interior. Mlle. Weidemann, as early as 1898, joined the laboratory of radiography at the Salpetriere Hospital, where some of the first experiments were carried out in the use of the X-rays. Her hands were soon attacked by the rays, and last year both her arms had to be amputated in a vain effort to stop the disease. At the hospital it was stated that Mlle. Weidemann has to be kept continually under the effects of morphia to allay her intense suffering, and very little hope can be entertained as to her recovery from the disease, which has already proved fatal to so many doctors and operators.

FRENCH FOOTBALL'S LOSS.

The death has just occurred from consumption, after a long illness, of Dr. Charles Bilot, a well-known French international Association football player. The deceased, who was a member of the Cercle Athletique de Paris, obtained his first cap as left full back against Belgium in 1904. Thenceforth he represented his country in nearly every international, first when the U. S. F. S. A. was a member of the International Federation and later for the Comite Francais Interfederal when that body took over the guidance of "soccer" matters. During his career he played against England (amateur) three times ; Belgium, Switzerland, Italy Hungary, and in nearly all the Ligue de Football Association's representative games including those with the London League, County of Surrey and Cologne. He was a striking figure on the field, being of athletic build and also because he wore a thick black beard. He was only twenty-six years old.

CARRIERS' COMBINE.

The railway companies are taking great interest in the amalgamation of the four great London carrying firms. They fully appreciate the possibility of developments following upon the substitution of motor vehicles for horses by the combine. Several of the companies have admitted this, but confess that at present they had no idea of taking measures to counteract the probable damage to their own goods traffic, which might be an outcome of the carriers' move. One of the chief officials of the Great Central smilingly remarked that some people might be under the impression that private motor-cars, big motor-lorries, and the wonderful progress of the aeroplane had sealed the doom of the railways. "However," he said, "it may be that we are not at the end of our resources yet. Electricity may probably play a greater part in transport than it does now, but for minerals and the heavier goods railways are still indispensable." It is admitted that motor traction will prove a serious competitor to the railway in the carrying of the lighter goods. The South-Eastern depend almost entirely upon the horse for the distribution of their goods, and the other companies are in much the same position. In London, the underground railways have marched with the times, and the Metropolitan and Central London lines have a number of motor-vans, which deliver parcels rapidly over a wide area.

DRAGOON AND PRINCESS.

The wedding of the Archduchess Elizabeth, favourite granddaughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, to Count Georg Waldburg-Lustenau-Hohenems has taken place at Wallsee, in the country house of the bride's parents. The bridegroom is a dragoon officer, who fell in love with the archduchess when serving in the same regiment as the archduchess's brother. As he was not of royal blood, the princess was compelled to renounce her royal rights. The renunciation took place a few days ago in the presence of the Emperor, who supported his granddaughter's engagement from the beginning. The Emperor, who is now eighty-two years old, went to Wallsee by motor-car. At Amstetten (Lower Austria) he passed through triumphal arches erected by the peasants of the villages, who cheered him as he passed. The wedding is to be extremely quiet. Not more than fifty guests will be present, and they have been asked to leave their suites at home. The wedding dress is of white silk, with a high neck and long sleeves, with trimmings of old lace and satin facings. In choosing her trousseau the princess has remembered that she is marrying a poor man. In a land where every peasant's daughter is provided on her marriage with linen to last through three generations, the princess has bought only what she needs for the present.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught and his party on their Western Canadian tour made a triumphal entry into Kamloops in a procession of seventy decorated motor-cars, the leading motor-cars having huge, live buildogs on the bonnets, which were draped with Union Jacks. The town, which is 250 miles north-east of Vancouver, has a population of 5,000 people, and the most elaborate preparations, including four arches of welcome, had been made. One of the arches had been erected by the Chinese population, but unfortunately it was not completed when the procession arrived. A number of Chinamen were attempting feverishly to finish it when the royal party came up. The Duke highly enjoyed the incident, and he assured the Chinamen how much he appreciated the sentiment of loyalty to their adopted land. Many English fruit farmers were presented to the royal party, and when they entered the fruit districts, presentations began to be made from all stations; baskets of apples, peaches and melons gave to the royal drawing-room car on the train the appearance of a hosticultural show. At Revelstoke, on the way to Kamloops, a moving ovation was given by a crowd of boys and girls with books and satchels on their way to school. Everywhere the liveliest interest was taken in the tour, and the warmest demonstration of patriotic feeling shown. The greatest pleasure was given by the friendliness of the Duke, the Duchess and Princess Patricia.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

EN PASSANT.

One of our prominent Indian Chiefs implied, a few days ago, that the retired Government Official of the uncovenanted class is not a suitable medium for representation of public opinion in the Councils of the State. He had probably in view the compromising item of the pension that might, at an inopportune moment, influence the turn of the tide, for even in the fatness of these pursey times, the eating of a man's salt constitutes something of a first charge on the conscience. This, in connection with the Indian, for the average Briton, not unrarely, looks at such matters in another light. In the spirit of indifference, self-abnegation, or, pride, independence, arrogance, if you will, he contemplates his pension when it comes as a dividend upon what a benign Government chose to capitalise on his account in the shape of a life interest. And his great desire is to conceal the fact as much as possible that he ever served in a subordinate position under the Indian Government, which would, as far as getting a seat on a Council, or any other Body, in a general way, pronounce its own sentence of condemnation. Some few years ago a what-is-termed a G. R. deprecated the appointment of the trained-in-India official of the subordinate grade to a particular department then in course of re-organisation, giving a few reasons, which bore their own inferences in turn, founded probably upon good grounds. What they were is not my business to ventilate, still less to comment on. The principle involved a mere matter of degree upset, where necessary, by that expediency which has a way of bobbing up as an appeaser of agitation or co-operator with the powerful issue of influence. Be this as it may, it remains remarkable that the officially subordinate Briton, and Anglo-Indian has kept aloof from participation in public questions, voluntarily it may be, but far more probably because he has, to a great extent, been made to feel the impassable chasm dividing him from his countrymen of official rank in India by what is widely termed the exigencies of the Service. So he neither appeals to his superiors as an object to be pushed on in matters of citizenship, or to the Indian public as acceptable as a representative of India's interests. When retirement comes he is found, often in the prime of life, resigning himself to an idle existence allowing valuable experience and knowledge to remain fallow, if he elects to stop in India, but, as it seems to be in course of demonstration, standing him in good stead when he chooses to take himself and his pension to other lands where at least he may realise that the man of British blood and extraction has a heritage beyond what might be inferred from the position of glorified servility he becomes too often relegated to officially and privately in this land of artificiality and snobbism.

But with the Indian pensioner with some local influence, and, save the mark, some accumulation of the world's goods to add to his importance, and ostentation, a budding-forth of notoriety has been common, and he is capable of remaining to the end a valuable asset to Government in semi-official, or public bodies, sure of some reward as a quid pro quo, but, it is quite natural to conclude, at bit of a thorn in the side of some of our would-be reformers in high places who have interpreted, and will remain to construe that trite and to some extent anomalous expression "India for the Indian" too literally for Britain's autocracy. As a representative of the people a position assured by election, and as one bearing the mark of benign distinction by his some-time grateful employers, the ex-government servant (the unleavened article is a force to be reckoned with "Hinc illæ lachrymæ".

There is "Much ado about Nothing" in the question that seems to be taking up so much of the time of our city fathers—the expediency or morality of certain members of that body accepting free passes from the Tramway Company. It might be admitted that members, who form the Committee, appointed to exercise scrutiny over the service named, could consistently claim from public funds the actual expenses incurred in carrying out the duty, if of any moment to those concerned, rather than accept free passes which, if detection of faults in the menial staff of the "Tramway company are really the object, would give the show away." The Municipal official travelling incog. and as an ordinary passenger might have a chance, if he keeps his weather-eye open, of locating the numerous faults that have from time to time been the subject of correspondence in the local press, which he certainly might fail to do if he travelled under the elevating auspices of a pass. But the worldly position of Municipal councillors generally should be in itself a deprecation of the spirit that would require a return in kind, for a few annas spent, now and then, in the course of fulfilment of a public duty. To the outside world it is not quite evident that the majority of those charged with Municipal dignities justify the trust, though it might be ungenerous to insinuate that the quiet useful worker who abstains from the notoriety of captious agitation is altogether absent from the ranks. No one is particularly edified with the greater part of the arguments made public at the periodical meetings of the city fathers, which rather make one infer than otherwise that one makes up his mind to pull against the other willynilly.

There was probably never a time when interest in the colonies was so alert as at the present. The more recent developments to a great extent take the form of opinion, or evidence, on the advisability, or disadvantage, of settling in these new worlds, and in this connection several recent contributions to the "Gazette" are instructive and interesting. But were it possible more facts touching the practicability of settling, with the assurance of even moderate success, would be welcome to a number of people who, in these days of doubt and unrest, or whatever the feeling may be termed, are desirous of turning their backs on India for good. The possibilities hinging on a resource to the countless acres of land have perhaps been demonstrated fully enough through the recent testimony over the signatures of the Revd. Middleton Macdonald, and of Mr. Tothill, and there are besides the brief references in the handbooks, officially published by colonial agents. To quote one or two instances, taken at random, one can read that a man with a family of wife and three children, and a capital represented by two figures, was able, within 18 months, to develop nearly 500 acres, getting crops of wheat and hay worth at least six times his capital. He also includes in his assets a dwelling house, sheds, and a six and half miles of iron fencing. Another settler, with a young family and no capital after some six years, values his property at £ 6,000. A third, who adds to a record of success in a variety line which includes fruit, vegetables, grain, and live stock, his advice that the man who does not intend to work hard had better keep off the land. "But if he is the right sort he will get through." An interesting item is the story of four brothers, of Scotch descent, who, severally, selected free homesteads of 100 acres. They were absolutely without capital, but had the advantage of a farm, training in another part of the Colonies. Their combined property aggregates 5,000 acres, 1,500 sheep, and 40 horses. This constitutes a 12 years' achievement. It is instructive to note that two crops of wheat are taken in succession from newly broken up land, the greater portion being reared on fallow ground. An instance of what a man can do single handed, is recorded in the case of a youngster of 22 who selected 100 acres of what is termed heavy forest land Alternately working for his neighbours, and thus getting the wherewithal to support himself, in nine years he had cleared and planted an orchard of 17 acres, and 20 acres of field crops. At the time of the present record, and at the prime of life this specimen of British pluck and industry is getting a net return of perhaps £700 per annum. Although one can scarcely look upon these instances as forming the criteria of prospects to the man who seeks an investment after retirement from India, and after he has become inured to an existence of comparative comfort and luxury, they might form an object lesson to many who imagine that by getting their boys into the public services, either in a superior or subordinate status they are doing the best for them. The inference seems in the other direction when due consideration is given to the present days of strenuous competition, which often allots to the man who has had hundreds of pounds spent on his education, and even though he attained to some academic honour in that course, the wage of a mere artisan, and with far less independence. The game is being sadly played out, especially among middle-class European in India, who in official pursuits are becoming less wanted as the agitation for billets for Hybrid races increase in acuteness as the years roll on.

LE TATILLON.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Paris," Oct. 11.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Paris", Commander, John Campbell, which sailed from Liverpool on the night of the 21st September with the following passengers, is due to arrive here at 6 a. m. on the 11th instant. Passengers will be landed in the Victoria Docks No. 10 berth :—

LIVERPOOL TO MARSEILLES.

Oldham, Mr T H

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Alexander, Mrs
Allen, Mr A B
Anderson, Mrs R
Bissett, Mr A A
Cargill, Miss L
Crawford, Mrs child and infant
Draper, Mrs P N
Gill, Mrs D and infant
Gunter, Mr O
Gunter, Mrs and infant
Haughton, Mr A J
Hoggarth, Mr R A
Hutchinson, Miss G
Knight, Mr
Knight, Mrs
Knowles, Mr A F
McKenzie, Mr M
Reid, Mr A
Reid, Mrs and infant
Roberts, Mrs and infant
Stephens, Miss M G
Trueman, Mr
Wilkinson, Mr W H
Zouche, Miss D

MARSEILLES TO PORTSAID.

Base, Mr E H
Brander, Capt G G S
Brooke, Mr G
Callender, Mr A R
Callender, Mrs and child
Ghali, Mr
Jennings, Rev J H
Matthei, Mr E R
Migursko, Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Balakrishna, Mr V L
Barne, Rev D G
Barne, Mrs
Bickford, Miss
Boscolo, Mrs
Boscolo, Miss
Boscolo, Mr
Carter, Dr
Casely, Mrs J M
Cosgrieff, Mr E
Forrester, Mr J C
Ferguson, Rev W L
Ferguson, Mrs and child
Learoyd, Mrs H B
MacEwan, Mrs M
MacEwan, Miss V and Maid
Malloc, Mr A R O
Middelton, Mr A
Mayes, Mr H F
Mayes, Mrs
Nikambe, Mrs N B
Odling, Miss L
Parry, Miss E
Peake, Mr E B
Pennell, Major R H E
Pennell, Mrs & 2 children
Phelps, Mr T J
Phelps, Mrs
Povah, Mr F
Radice, Mr C A
Radice, Mrs 2 children infant & nurse
Shanmukha, Mr V V
Somerville, Mr D
Thiebaut, Dr G
Turner, Mr G D
Walker, Mr C W
Watts, Mr E P
Wright, Mrs E

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Brooke, Mr A W
Carter, Major E P
Chastlain, Mr de
Cox Brig-Genl. H V
Cox Mrs.
Crofton, Major C W
Dale, Major D A
Elworth, Mr. G H
Grant, Capt, E P
Johnson, Major C R
Jones, Mr B Frank
Paton, Mr R H
Reyne, Lt G V R
Scott, Capt G B
Stuart-Wortley, Lt Col Hon E
Stuart-Wortley, Mrs and maid
Tallents, Lt G E
Wray, Mr H

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Demirzakes, Mr G
Stathcopoulos, Mr A

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Anderson, Mr A A
Anderson, Mrs
Ball Mr H P
Ball, Mrs
Baly, Mrs G
Baker, Miss M L
Baskett, Mrs 2 infants and nurse
Beadon, Miss
Benson, Mrs
Benten, Miss
Bladen, Mr H A W
Brudbury, Mr A
Bromley-Moore, Miss
Campbell, Mr A M
Clements, Rev E V
Clements, Mrs
Colquhan, Mrs
Costa, Miss A da
Crawford, Rev F W
Crawford, Mrs
Cumming, Miss A
Darling, Mr L
Dowd, Mr M J
Dowd, Mrs and 2 infants
Drew, Mr
Eeles, Miss Annie S
Evans, Mr J
Evans, Master John
Forteath, Mrs and child and governess
Fortheath, Miss
Gardiner, Rev W T
Gardner, M

THE WEATHER.

Heavy Rain in Assam and East Bengal.

DECREASE IN THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

The depression in the Bay failed to pass inland yesterday, but moved very slowly along the coast, and is now over the Sandheads. It has caused heavy rain in Assam and East Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Bengal, Assam, Burma, except the Central districts, and local in Bihar and Orissa. A few falls have also occurred in South-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Cochin, 3 inches; Mangalore, one; Cuttack, 1 1-2; Bogra, three; Mymensingh, four; Berhampore, two; Burdwan, one; Cherrapunji, five; Shillong, three; Silchar, seven; Dhubri, 1 1-2; Dibrugarh and Bhamo, two; Myitkyina, 1 1-2; Lashio, one; Akyab, three; Rangoon and Moulmein, one.

Forecast:—The rainfall is likely to increase in Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared in the eastern districts, but skies continue clear elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in slight defect at Mainpuri; the minimum is below the average at Allahabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain moderately clouded in Cutch and north Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in south Central India West and damper in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared in the eastern half and remain lightly clouded in the western half of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess. The minimum is in defect at Chanda and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0·43" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hyderabad and normal or in slight excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Malegaon; the minimum is also above the average in the extreme western districts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general and moderately heavy rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast. Rainfall has decreased in area and amount in the Bombay Deccan, where Sholapur is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Isolated showers are recorded in south Madras. Moderate cloud still persists in the Deccan and south Konkan, where conditions are slightly favourable for thundershowers.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Malabar Coast and local in the south Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in Mysore and in the extreme south.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th Oct., 1912.

242. Annual Report.—Members can obtain a copy of the Annual Report for 1911-12 at the Corps Head-Quarters Office any day except Sundays between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

235. Parades.—Parades, for the week ending 13th October 1912:—

Wednesday, 9th, at 7-15 a.m. D R F Class at Old Saluting battery

All D R F specialists should attend this parade for requalification

Dress:—Plain clothes.

Wednesday, 9th, a 9-30 p.m. No. 1. Company 15 pdr Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps.

Thursday, 10th, at 9-30 p.m. No 2 Company 15 pdr Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps.

Thursday, 10th, at 7 p.m.

E E Company parades at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday, 12th, Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. sharp and proceed to Middle Ground for 6 inch Mk VII Gun Drill

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps

237. Musketry—Sunday, 13th, Spoon Competition and practice at Ghat Koper, distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

228. Inspections—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1, 2 and E E Companies on Saturday, October 26th, at Middle Ground at 5-30 p.m.

Details of parade will be published later.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert held at Head-quarters on Saturday, October 12th, commencing at 8-30 p.m.

Admission 8 as. to cover expenses.

Members are requested to wear uniform.

The following are the result of Spoon Competitions on Sunday, 6th October, 1912:—

200 yards.

Bombr Hayward	...	...	30
Sergt Banks	...	...	30
Sapper Mooney	...	...	28

500 yards.

Bombr Gelfart	...	...	33+1=34
Bombr Hayward	...	...	34—2=32
Sergt Forbes	...	...	31+1=32
Gunr House ...	...	...	31+1=32

600 yards.

Gunner Mitchell	...	...	31+2=33
Gunner Thomson	...	...	30+2=32
Gunner Mason	...	...	30+2=32
Corpl Eward...	...	...	29+2=31

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th Oct., 1912.

569. Parades—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, Wednesday, the 9th, instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

II.—All Recruits of current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

570. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

571.—Viceroy's Competition—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 1st Stage will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

572. Arms will be issued to members at Head-Quarters from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily from the 12th instant (excepting Sundays).

Members are requested to draw them as early as possible.

573. Parades.—"C" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's statue on Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

II "D" Company will parade on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Thursdays at 6 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, commencing from Thursday next, the 10th instant.

III. "F" Company will parade on Monday the 14th instant, at St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 6-15 p.m. (without arms). Mufti may be worn.

574. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to "D" Company:—

No 7376 Vol C Hall, No 7377 Vol H Dovston, No 7378 Vol A H D'Souza, No 7379 Vol G T Rozario, No 7380 Vol T P Farias, No 7381 Vol S Matthews, No 7382 Vol J C Hodgson, No 7383 Vol J J Fernandez, No 7384 Vol W G Godfrey, No 7385 Vol A Pereyra, No 7386 Vol S Calmiano, No 7387 Vol J Burke.

The undernamed having been re-enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—

No 6140 Vol G Barnes, No 6107 Vol H Austin, No 6491 Vol J E Peters, No 6571 Vol C L Browne, No 6805 Vol A Arklie.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club matches Nos 11 and 12 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

A meeting of the Rifle Club members will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 p.m. Subject—Programme 2nd Series, Accounts, &c.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The "well-known author" who has been advertising that he is willing to dedicate his book to whoever will lend him £150 puts one on thinking of many things. He has, if one may guess, written a book in which the publishers see no money; he has not a sufficiently wide circle of friends to secure publication by subscription, so he has bethought him of the expedient of offering to immortalise in a dedication anyone who will advance enough to defray the expenses of production.

Whether the plan succeeds or not probably the public will never know, but it is odd at this time of day to come upon what is a reversion, in a modified form, to the old practice of patron and dedication, a practice which prevailed in England until the day when Johnson wrote a certain memorable letter to Lord Chesterfield instead of the flattering address which that nobleman had aegled for and expected. It arose from the circumstances of the time. Readers were not numerous enough to make writing worth an ordinary author's while, so he turned for help to the wealthy. The nobles were pestered by mendicant authors who expected a purse of gold for a dedication. They often got more than their copyright would have fetched, so that books were written for the sake of the dedication alone. The authors could only repay with compliments, and each vied with his neighbour to pitch the note of eulogy as high as possible. "This traffic in praise," says Maucaulay, "produced the effect which might have been expected. Adulation pushed to the verge sometimes of nonsense and sometimes of impiety was not thought to disgrace a poet. Independence, veracity, self-respect were things not required by the world from him. In truth he was in morals something between a pander and a beggar."

This is, as usual, pretty strong, but it is generally true, and the poet and his dedication were often the subject of satire. A good instance occurs in Garrick's forgotten farce of "Lethe." There Pluto, on the solicitation of Proserpine, has consented to grant access to Lethe to suffering mortals, and has appointed Æsop to examine candidates. Among others comes a poet who wishes to drink oblivion of the painful circumstances accompanying the production of his play. One of the bitterest drops in his cup was that the young nobleman who had accepted his dedication had not paid him for it. "I did not receive one Farthing for my last Dedication," he says, "and yet—would you believe it?—I absolutely gave all the virtues in Heaven to one of the Lowest Reptiles on Earth." Moreover, when the piece was damned, no one enjoyed the poet's discomfiture more than the young nobleman. "His Lordship played the best Catcall the first night and was the merriest Person in the whole Audience." What the poet now wished was complete forgetfulness of the play and all concerning it, but Æsop refused the draught for this delightful reason—"If, when you drink to the forgetfulness of your own Works, you should unluckily forget those of other people too, your next piece will certainly be the worse for it."

There are few exceptions to the rule that recent dedications are somewhat tame. Mark Twain once talked of dedicating a book to John Smith, on the ground that if each dedicatee bought a copy he was a made man. If Dr. Johnson's schoolmaster, who dedicated his grammar to the Universe, had a like purpose, he was casting his net wider, for Mars may be inhabited. A lady recently addressed her book, in lapidary style, "To my dear Mother, Who frequently interrupts. And to My sister Fanny, Who says 'Sh-sh-sh' outside my door." In more serious vein, nothing could excel Renan's dedication of his "Vie de Jesus," and many have found pleasure in Baudelaire's offering of his "Fleurs du Mal" "au parfait magicien es letters Francaises." In recent times none have practised the art better than Stevenson and Mr. W. B. Yeats. Stevenson's dedication of "Across the Plains" to Bourget is not, perhaps, very striking, although the compliment is prettily turned, but that of "Prince Otto," with its reminiscence of the garden house which, although it seemed integral with its present surroundings, "had come round the Horn piecemeal in the belly of a ship," is thoroughly Stevensonian, while the address that ushers in "Virginibus Puerisque" is, within its space, like one of the most charming of the essays. Mr. Yeats excels both in prose and verse. The dedication of the two volumes of Irish plays to Lady Gregory has all the charm of his exquisite style; there is a set of noble verses ushering in "The Shadowy Waters," while he addresses the recipients of "Poems" in the unforgetable lines headed "To some I Have Talked With by the Fire":—

While I wrought out these fitful Danaan rhymes,
My heart would brim with dreams about the times
When we bent down above the fading coals;
And talked of the dark folk, who live in souls
Of passionate men, like bats in the dead trees;
And of the wayward twilight companies,
Who sigh with mingled sorrow and content,
Because their blossoming dreams have never bent
Under the fruit of evil and of good;
And of the embattled flaming multitude
Who rise, wing above wing, flame above flame,
And, like a storm, cry the ineffable Name;
And with the clasning of their sword-blades make
A rapturous music, till the morning break,
And the white hush end all, but the loud beat
Of their long wings, the flash of their white feet.

One of the publishers, when he sends his books to newspapers, for a notice, requests on an inset that they be "examined" for the purpose of a review. The word is well chosen, for a reviewer, in nine cases out of ten, rather examines a book than reads it through. There is, indeed, a minority who are not satisfied unless they have read every word, but unless in the mind of such one such a capacity of being interested in detail is accompanied by the power of rapidly detaching itself from detail and rising to a general view the notice is sure to be an inferior one, and if the practice were universalised the books of a year could not be reviewed within the year. The professional reviewer is too busy a man to adopt this method, and he cultivates a habit that is much more economical of time. He familiarises himself with the contents of a book sufficiently to get at the plan and purpose of the author, tests it at this point and that, and, unless he has found that the book demands complete perusal, passes to his evaluation. That in the hands of an expert this method is adequate there can be no doubt, although it is natural that an author who has paused over every sentence of his manuscript should at times think it somewhat summary. Ripe authors, of course, who have generally been reviewers themselves, are not unreasonable, but amateurs who send in their manuscripts to publishers expect every word to be read, and, Mr. Harper tells us, set traps for the publisher's reader. "The commonest of these," says Mr. Harper, "is to reverse certain pages in loose-sheet manuscript. If these are not turned to their proper position it follows that they have not been read. Other would-be authors will lightly gum together the corners of two pages, or lay pressed leaves or bits of bright-coloured worsted between the sheets, which, if undisturbed on the return of the manuscript, are convincing evidence to them that the story has not been examined," and the same manuscript is sometimes sent in a second time with an altered title. A curious instance of the misunderstanding of the practice of readers in such circumstances occurs in the bath of old plays alluded to last week. A writer had composed a tragedy, "The Persian Heroine," had printed it and sent it to Drury Lane. It was returned, and the dramatist found that of its 64 pages, only 17 had been cut. He was politely astonished, and called upon the proprietor in a friendly state of mind and willing to be satisfied with an apology. He was amazed when he found the proprietor absolutely impenitent and actually enunciating the heresy that a manager was not bound to read a whole play if he thought he could judge upon its merits by reading a part. Expostulations and remonstrances were of no avail, and the dramatist departed characterising the act as one which "would degrace a Vandal." The manager was of course right. "The Persian Heroine" is a tragedy of the classic sort, in stilted blank verse and without dramatic energy; page 17 carries the reader to the fifth scene of act ii, and the reader had argued that if a tragedy in three acts falls flat in the first and has not pulled itself up by the middle of the second it is not fit for the stage.

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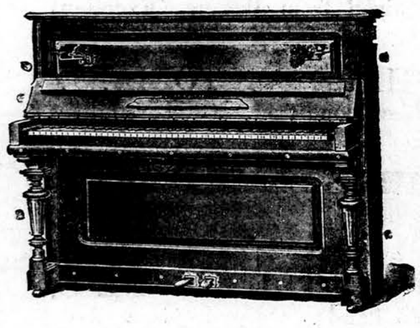

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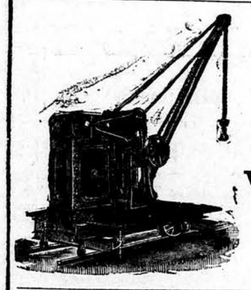

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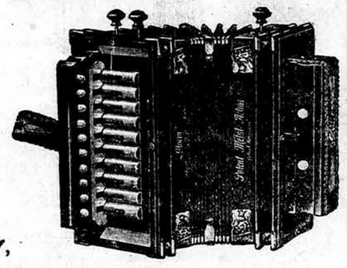

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